BOSTON RECORDER

And Keligious Telegraph.

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NO. 21 VOL. XIV.

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1829.

"" To raise the genius, and to mend the heart."

RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

THE CLAIMS OF THE AFRICAN,-No. II.

Doct. Humphrey next attempts to prove that intemperance exceeds the slave-trade "in the aggregate of human misery, which it inflicts." On this point he first presents a summary view of the miseries inflicted by the slave-trade. This view includes, as we shall see, only a description of the miseries inflicted by the capture and transportation of the slaves. The description of the capture is as follows.

"Go then with me to that long abused continent, where the first act of that indep abused continent, where the first act of that indernal tragedy is acted over every month, and you will gain some faint idea of the atrocities which it unfolds. In that thicket crouches a human tiger; and just beyond it you hear the joyous voices of children at their sports. The next moment he springs upon his terrified prey, nor sister nor mother shall ever see them prey, nor sister nor mother shall ever see them inore. On the right hand, you hear the moans of the captive as he goes bleeding to his doom; and on the left a peaceful village, all at once, flaskes horror on the face of midnight; and as you approach the scene of conflagration you behold the sick, the aged and the infant either writhing in the fire, where they lay down unconscious of langer; or if attempting to escape, you see them forced back into the flames as not worth the trouble of driving to market. And then, O what shriess from the burstmarket. And then, O what shriets from the bursting hearts of the more unhappy survivors! What agonies in the rending of every tie! What laceraagones in the rending of every tie! What accra-tions, what faintings, what despair wait on every step and afflict the heavers, which light them on their way to bondage! How many would die if they could, before they have been an hour in the hands of those incarnate demons, who are hurrying them away!"

Now without stopping to consider how "the face of midnight" would look with "horror" flashed up-on it—or in what sense the lacerations, fainting and despair of the wretched captive, can be sup-posed to "afflict the heavens," we are certain that the author has given a very striking which the manner in which tens of thousands of innocent Africans are yearly torn from their native land by the traders in human fiesh. On this account we have quoted it at length. This, however, together with a short description of the middle passage, makes up the whole of the author's estimate of the aggregate of human misery' inflicted by the slave-trade. But let it be observed, that in this estimate he includes only the misery inflicted in the slave-trade. But let it be observed, that in this estimate he includes only the misery inflicted in the common slaves, i. e. during the whole of the author's estimate of free-like a sheep-stealer'— or 'guangs away to some horse-shed'—or 'guangs away to some horse-shed'—or 'guangs away to some horse-shed'—or 'guangs away to some horse-shed or of his "subjecting his conscience to the slow process of crucifixion' &c. Again "He [the drunkard] was perhaps just entering the kingdom of heaven, when he grew dizzy, and his feet began to slide, and now where is he!"

Again, the slave-trader is a "lucre-bitten prouter"—where are all the victims of intemperance, who have annually left their 30 ucres of corpses between the common process of the slave-trade as the common process of crucifixion' &c. Again "He [the drunkard] was perhaps just entering the kingdom of heaven, when he grew dizzy, and his feet began to slide, and now where is he!"

Again, the slave-trader is a "lucre-bitten prouter"—where are all the victims of intemperance, who have annually left their 30 ucres of corpses bethe author has given a very striking description of the manner in which tens of thousands of innocent passage of the Africans from the condition of free-men to the condition of slaves. To be fair then, in drawing his parallel, he should estimate on the other hand only the amount of misery inflicted in the simple process of becoming drunkards, i. e. during the passage of the victims from the condition of temperate to that of intemperate men. Instead of this, almost his whole estimate has reference to the sufferings endured by the victims after they have become intemperate-ufter they have become slaves

But," says the author, " while intemperance mixes ingredients equally bitter, if not similar, in the eup of trembling and woe, which it fills up to the brim, it casts in others, which the slave-trade it is to our Presidents and Doctors that we look NEVER mingled,"—(see what these other ingredients are) "for, it fetters the immortal mind as well as the dying body." But does not the slave-trade, which has brought 2,000,000 of our fellow men into a state of servitude—a state which locks up all the chambers of the soul, and shuts it out for ever from almost every avenue to instruction-does not this traffic fetter the immortal mind"? The phrase "never mingled" at least implies a negative. But et any man read, not simply "the first act in this infernal tragedy"—let him read the last act—let him behold one half our land literally a moral waste, which nothing but Omnipotence can repair—a waste "occasioned" too by the slave-trade—and

pravity and not only excites all the passions to fierce surrection against God, but kindles a deadly civil war in the very heart of their own empire.' what is all this but saying, that the slave-trade has no effect whatever upon the "conscience," the "deand the "passions" of its victims, or of hose who are engaged in it; and that no tortures of conscience &c. are ever experienced by the disso-lute master or the half enlightened but vicious slave? For most certainly, the relation of master and slave is a consequence of the slave-trade, and the author here is professedly enumerating those "ingredients in the cup of trembling and woe which slave-trade never mingled."

Our author now proceeds to a more particular enumeration of the bodily sufferings inflicted by intemperance, by describing the situation of several individual drunkards. We shall notice only one. Mark, says he, that carbuncled, slavering, doubtful remnant of a man [we quote the passage as a specimen of exquisite taste and skill in description] retching and picking tanzy every morning before sunrise—loathing his breakfast—getting his ear bored to the door of a dram-shop an hour afterdisguised before ten-quarrelling before dinner time and snoring drunk before supper. See him next morning at his retching and tanzy again; and as the day advances becoming noisy, cross, drivel-ling and intoxicated." Is this a style of writing

thy of general imitation? We had prepared extended remarks upon each of the other points of comparison discussed in this address, but as the mode of reasoning in reference to them is similar to that already exhibited, we shall make only a passing notice of some of them.

Speaking of the guilt with which intemperance and the slave-trade are stained, he says "the inality of trading in human flesh cannot be computed. The cry of this traffic has lodged accusaions against these states, which a world can never meet:" and yet he goes on to prove that the guilt

f intemperance is greater. Again he maintains that intemperance destroys more souls than the slave-trade, because Africans are not more likely to lose their souls in America than in their native country." Just as if the slave-trade had had no influence, by preventing the intro-duction of Christianity into Africa, and by corrupting the morals of the south, in destroying the souls of any except the miserable captive.

Again our free institutions, he maintains, are

isting slavery of the south. 300,000 more drunkards dangerous than 2,000,000 of slaves and 300,000 free blacks! If the proposition does not bear absurdity on the face of it—we think its absurdity would fully appear, did we duly consider in the light of facts the extent of that danger with which slavery threatens the nation. Especially would this be evident, were we to consider at length as we had proposed to ourselves, the comparative difficulty of removing these two evils—the triumphant success which has already attended efforts for the suppression of the one, and the comparative futility of all efforts to

one, and the comparative futility of all efforts to remove the other.

But the author has no idea of "attempting to mount the battery, without intending, if possible, to rake the enemies' lines. A few rounds, at least we must discharge on this occasion, just to try the strength of the ealiber" &c. As much has been said of the chauence of this address, we will leave the author trying "the caliber" and proceed to make several quotations which, in our estimation,

are not very pleasing specimens of eloquence.

I. Redundancy. "The wretch who shows the shown in the state of the shown in 1. Redundancy. "The wretch who should be accessary to a foreign traffic in human flesh and rinews and torners." &c. "Can any national stigma be deeper than for a single year to have tolerated the importation of human blood and broken hearts and daily imprecations?" He speaks of men being "shared and taken and enslaved by strong drink."

II. Inelegance. "Pouring out or rather pouring down libations to Bacchus"—"prodigious travail"—"blood-freezing clank"—"man-devouring shape" —"coniac hospitality"—"I would set the mark of Cain on such a man if I could, and so would every one that hears me." He speaks of an "accumula-tion of heart-breaking remembrances and forebodnon of heart-breaking remembrances and forebod-ings"—of the "heaving bosom of a spreading cloud"—of a "traffic all dripping with gore, which it makes every muscle shudder to think of "—ot being "maddened by despair to the rending of all their heart strings"—of "human misery which is wasted by the reluctant and waiting winds upon the complaining waters, to be chained and scourged, to pine and die in the great western house of bondto pine and die in the great western house of bondage"—i. e. human misery is to be chained and scourged, to pine and die, &c.!—of the drunkard going "to his final rotting place" or "skulking away to some horse-shed"—or "gliding along by the wall or under the lence like a sheep-stealer".

hind them"? He speaks of the slave-trade as "staining the hands with guilt so red and recking."

—Red and recking guilt!—again he speaks of a "deleterious poison." He hopes the time will come "deleterious poison." He hopes the time will come
"when a respectable tavern keeper swill no more
think of waiting and bowing in his bar, with a
sparkling array of labelled decanters behind him
and plendy of the "blue ruin" before him, than of
turning auctioneer in a Brazilian slave-market."
Referring to distilleries, he speaks of "encountering
the fumes and noxious vapors of Pluto's laboratosize: or as a shrewd foreign traveller once more

for specimens of *finished eloquence*. They are or ought to be our models, and are worthy of being imitated. Let them be careful then how, for the sake of producing something new, they do violence to reason, to common sense, or to correct and relin-ed taste. Let them send out from the press such productions as will promote taste and elegance and dignity in style among the humbler literati of our land. When the "great ones of the earth" sanction, by their own example, the use of such words as "heart-breaking"—"blood-freezing"—"mandevouring"—"famine-stricken"—"lucre-bitten"&c., no man need wonder if the small ones of the earth, which nothing but Ominpotence can repair—a waste "occasioned" too by the slave-trade—and then let him say, which of the two evils under consideration mingles the most "bitter ingredients in the cup of trembling and woe"—which "fetters the immortal mind"—and which is emphatically the scourge of man?

The author proceeds, "It [intemperance] not work but its researches the visible before the expense of this part of the same soaring spirit and swell their ore rotundo periods with still more sonorous combinations. Or if their good common sense should teach them better, one thing is certain; no self-created critic would dare reprove them, because such words would be sanctioned by good use—i. e. the use of men high in the literary world. Thus only blisters the skin, but scorches the vitals—while it scourges the flesh it tortures the conscience.

While it cripples the wretch in every limb, and boils away the blood, and ossifies its channels, and throws every nerve into a dying tremor,—it also goes down into the unsounded depths of human decover up the terrible evils of the slave-trade, and off the attention of the public from the claims of 2,000,000 of pagans now in the heart of Christian America.

P. S. We should be glad if Doct. H. would point us to the book and page, where we can find some account of the "stealing of the poor Bushmen and reducing them to bondage;" as we have made difigent search and cannot find that the Bushmen of South Africa have ever been captured or sold as slaves.

For the Boston Recorder. NORTH-AMERICAN REVIEW" ON THE CIVILI-ZATION AND CONVERSION OF THE INDIANS

[Concluded.] After all, we are not such "theorists," as to indulge the sanguine expectation, that the civiliza-tion and conversion of the Indian tribes is to be forthwith accomplished. Nor is this the expectation of the men who are employed in the work.

Mr. Kingsbury, who has been longest on the ground,
and whose personal observation has been the most extensive and perfect, says; "If the Christian pub-lic are resolved, by the blessing of God, to extend the influence of the gospel and civilization, over the heathen tribes of our land, they must calculate that it will cost a great deal of money, and they must be willing to wait long for the result." And we may add, that many a valuable life will have to be worn out in this laborious, self-denying work. Al-ready the graves of a number, who have early fallen in the field, give us the mournful intimation of what this "more than Herculean task" will cost, before it is fully accomplished.

But what are the appalling difficulties in the way of Indian civilization? This question the writer in the North American Review undertakes to answer. He repeats those difficulties suggested by Brainard, and which are sufficiently obvious to one acquainted with the condition of the Indian So far as he follows Brainard his remarks may be considered as just. But we protest against the ungenerous insinuation he has made, that one of the formidable difficulties lies in the imbecility of the men devoted to this work. "Another impediment to success,' he remarks, "may, we think, be found in the limited talents and acquirements, both literary, and practical, of some of the laborers to whom, in our own times, the momentous task of civilization and conversion has been committed. Visionaries and enthusiasts have

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to speak from personal observation, "were it not invidious, we could cite instances of persons engaged in these high and holy offices, who are not ening of all the difficulties he has to encounter are reeminently qualified

In the judgment of this writer, the momentous task of civilizing and converting the Indians is committed to "visionaries and enthusiasts," men of limited talents and acquirements, both literary and practical," men of course unqualified

'To raise the genius and to mend the heart.'

Had all this come from those unworthy sources whence hostility to the missionary cause is to be expected, we should not have considered it as deexpected, we should not have considered it as de-serving a serious refutation. But appearing as it does on the pages of a Journal, holding the first rank among the periodicals of the country, we feel bound not to suffer it to pass without animadversion. Who have sent these unskilled, visionary men in-to the field? The American Board of Missions. And has this Board committed one of the most

And has this Board committed one of the most difficult and important departments of the mission-ary work to feeble hands, utterly incompetent to the service? Are the conductors of American missions men, who are to be accused of commissioning ignoramuses to preach the Gospel to Indians? As we are neither members, nor honorary members, nor agents of the Board of Missions, we shall not take it upon us to vindicate their measures from such aspersions, as the passage quoted above con-tains. When it is more than insinuated, that the course they are pursuing is not "dealing fairly with a community, whose sympathies have been excited, and whose contributions have been drawn forth, for the spiritual and moral welfare" of the tribes that still linger upon our frontiers, we leave it with them to see to this matter. We are persuaded, they need not our feeble assistance.

But from our personal knowledge of a number

of the ordained missionaries who are laboring among the Indian tribes, particularly the Cherokees, Choctaws, Osages, and Cherokees of the Arkansas, we feel it to be our bounden duty to speak, when their character is assailed. We have had opportunity to form a correct judgment of their tal-ents and general character, both as Christians and as scholars. We hesitate not to aver, and this from no slight acquaintance, that these men, in respect to "talents and acquirements"—" practical sound sense," and "practical piety," will not suffer by comparison with clergymen who preach, and preach acceptably, to the first class of religious societies in Massachusetts and Connecticut. What have they done to expose them to the sweeping charge alleged against them? We have read their cor-respondence and their journals, and we must con-fess, that we discover in them no evidence of the mental imbecility or lack of literary acquisitions, or mental imbeciaty or lack of literary acquisitions, or visionary notions, which the North American Reviewer has attributed to them. As to "practical sound sense," of which they are supposed to be destitute, we have satisfactory proof that they are not wanting. We have at command testimonials from the Agents of our government, and from various other gentlemen, who have also spoken from personal observation upon the field of missionary labor, which explicitly testify to the judgment, practical wisdom, and energy, evinced in the operations of the men in the commission of the American Board, among the Indians. Shall we question can board, among the indians. Shall we question whether, with practical sound sense, they unite "practical piety?" If works of senevolence, if renunciation of the world, if a supreme devotion to the cause of the Redeemer, consitute evidence of piety, such evidence is furnished by the lives of those men, who break away from the endearments, and privileges, and compute of Christian aggregate. those men, who break away from the endearments, and privileges, and comforts of Christian society, for the sake of preaching Christ to the red men of the forest, thus exposing themselves to the severe privations and hardships inseparable from the prosecution of such a work. The principles, upon which the missionaries among the Indians are employed, hold out no lure to relishness or ambition. Their services, so far as pecuniary compensation is concerned, have all been gratuitous. Seven, who with one exception entered on the Choctaw miswith one exception entered on the Choctaw mission with vigorous health, and in the bloom of life, have fallen under the weight of their labors, and now sleep far away in the wilderness. They sought, and they obtained no earthly reward. Those who survive have no expectation, in this world, of receiving any compensation for their self denying services. If such devotion to the welfare of perishing men, and the advancement of Christ's kingdom do not afford evidence of piety, we know not where to look for evidence that is satisfactory.

With the facts before us to which we have alluded, and many more which might be noticed, we cannot attach any credit to the accusation alledged gather in the outcast Aborigines that dwell in our borders. If they do not unite in their character the qualifications required by the work in which they are engaged, we know not whither to look for com-petent men. We have heard of the "evil surmisings" and slanders, which these missionaries have suffered from the cupidity of unprincipled whiskeysellers and crimps, who prowl around the Indian en campments; and we have been apprised of the trouble and inconvenience to which these invidious rumors have subjected them. But they have suc ceeded in putting to silence these evil reports, and vindicating their conduct. They are now assailed from a much more formidable quarter. An appeal is made to the enlightened Christian comm and without justifiable reasons, calculated, if not designed, to impair the confidence which has been reposed in the conductors of the missionary enterprise, and to create the suspicion, that the free-will contributions of the Christian public are unfairly appropriated to the support of weak and unworthy instruments. This is done, too, without adducing a particle of evidence in support of the insinuations thrown out, under professions of "the sincerest without content of the support of the sincerest without content of the support of the sincerest without content of the support of the su wishes for the promotion of a great and good end. We would ask, in the writer's own language, such a course dealing fairly with a community whose sympathies have been excited, and whose contributions have been drawn forth for the spiritual and moral welfare" of the impoverished Indi-Shall those generous sympathies be converted into indignation by the groundless suspicion, that there is a want of fair dealing; and those contributions be withholden on the unwarranted pre-

sumption, that they are injudiciously applied? They, who are making the severest sacrifices for the conversion and civilization of the Indians, can meet, with resolution that never blenches, all the difficulties which Brainard has enumerated,-all that are found in the rudeness and iron obstinacy of the materials, on which they have to work; and can look forward to the time when, by the blessing of God, the glorious work will be accomplished. The warrior's reckless revenge the lofty spirits of the Philips and the Pontiacs, the hunter's roving habits, the traditionary rights and opinions of a savage age, the wabenos and jossakeeds, and the whiskey-man's bartered poison—all these difficulties the misman's bartered poison—all these difficulties the mis-sionary can meet, with the hope of seeing them

such ungenerous strictures as those made in the ar-ticle under review. And if such attacks are repeat-ed, nothing, we think, will have a more powerful tendency to embarrass and retard the progress of Indian civilization.

For the Boston Recorder. INFANCY UPON THE WING.

By the early discipline given to the rising generation, we may hope in future to ripen men for the Presidency under the age of sixty, and that our legislative bodies hereafter will have less occasion by indecision to defer the consideration of so many important subjects, after expensive debate, to the next Legislature. The only evils attending these schools may arise from the rising generation eclipsing the glory of their fathers, and often speaking to them in the unknown tongue of science, and from infant exercise, bodily and mentally, so confirmed, may be the health and visor of these two firmed, may be the health and vigor of these two great properties of man, that aside from surgery, the faculty may be thrown out of business, and if there were not always greatest among the great, there might arise a fatal struggle for pre-eminence. However, for the consolation of medical gentlemen, the rostrum, the school, the field, the navy, and the

To be serious, the nearly arms for their reception.

To be serious, however, no subject demands for its utility and public importance, such early legislative investigation as this subject, and perhaps non-has so high claims for its immediate provisions. This system of discipline and example, conducted without restraint, and with delight to a little race of pupils, to whom every thing is new, and company source of improvement, and of the most pleas ing inspiration, will give us refined intellect in adwance, and from early and confirmed habits of a moral kind, directing the inclination, all may an-ticipate a period when locks and bolts, criminal courts, and prison punishments, may be dispensed with, and when our misfortune may be so far dis-tinguished from fraud, as though not in the good graces of the fashionable world, may yet be the subject of humanity, nor jails be wanted longer for the abode of so contaminating a companion of hu-

man life and mercantile enterprise.

If the world should be said to be turned upside down upon the arrival of this new order of things, it may be said to have been heretofore in that posiit may be said to have been heretofore in that posi-tion, and is now undergoing correction; and such correction too, as may even advance the felicity of our antipodean brethren.

The street rambler of infancy undisciplined, has poisoned society unperceived. The cure is there-

fore a commonwealth concern. The public I presume, Sir, will excuse my imposing my true signature upon them accompanying these remarks, as it is my desire to be personally responsible for all I write, and especially for some hints connected with

his subject. Your obedient servant,
ABRAHAM HOWARD QUINCY.
Boston, Murch 10th, 1829.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

WOLFF'S JOURNAL.

The London Jewish Expositor for March, contains extracts from Mr. Wolff's journal while in Syria and Cyprus, rom which we copy the following passages .-

Beyrout, June 1.—I called on Signor Laurella, the Austrian Consul of Beyrout. I met there with Monsieur T., a Frenchman, one of the most dissolute characters, but notwithstanding he was ordained by the Bishop of Bagdad, and is a regular spy to the Court of Rome: he wanted to know my plans, which I told him without concealing any

thing.

June 11.—Naphtali from Lemberg, a Jew living in Safet, called on me, with whom I conversed for two hours about Christ. He translated Zachariah xii, 10, in the following forced manner: "And I will pour upon the house of David, and upon the inhabitants of Jerusalem, the spirit of grace and supplication; and they, (here the Jew took the Gentiles,) the Gentiles, shall look upon me (the Jew) whom they (viz. the Gentiles) have pierced, and mourn." I silenced him completely, by merely showing him that the same chapter makes a distinct division between the propheror respecting the Jews and that of the Gentiles.

lenced him completely, by merely showing mit that the same chapter makes a distinct division between the prophecy respecting the Jews and that of the Gentiles.

To-day all the Christians of Beyrout went away into the mountains, on account of the heavy tribute the Pacha of Acre demanded from them.

June 12.—Naphtali called again; he said, that when the Messiah comes they shall have a temple made of fire, and Jerusalem shall be surrounded by fiery walls.

A firman arrived from Constantinople, exhorting the Turks to pray for the victory of the Sultan against the Melchi, i. e. Greeks, and against the Muscovites; from that moment the Mahomedau boys went about in the atreets of Beyrout, accompanied by a sheikh, who walked naked, merely with a girdle around his loins, exclaiming, "Allaby unsar Sultan, uaskar Islam." "God give victory to the Sultan, and to the soldiers of Islam." The following prayer is likewise heard from the tower of the mosque; "Oh is likewise heard from the tower of the mosque; "Oh Lord of power, and of might, assist, help, and make victorious the King of Islam, upon the enemies of the tree faith at all times! Oh victorious, mighty Lord, assist and help the Musselmans and make victorious our Sultan, and open to him new countries! Oh Lord, make the Greeks perish, and destroy their troops, and make their sons and their daughters a prey and prize of the Musselmans! Oh Lord, help our mighty King Sultan Mahmud. Amen!"

June 13.—The manner in which the Christians of this courter, express themselves countries recorded. likewise heard from the tower of the mosque

June 13.—The manner in which the Christians of this country express themselves sometimes moves one to tears. If one speaks harshly to another, he replies, "Oh brother, is it not enough that we are oppressed by the Turks, should we embitter the lives of each other, by quarrelling and envying? are we not both Christians, all alike opposed 19.

June 20 .- The Chancellor of the Sardinian Consul called ans into consternation, stating, that the Pacha of Acre had seized his friend Signor Katafago, the Consul of eight powers, put him into prison, and forced him to pay a large sum of money. We, therefore, chartered a vessel, the sum in which we came from Alexandria, with the intention of

sailing for Cyprus.

June 21.—The Austrian Captain Mattei arrived in the June 21.—The Austrian Captain Matter arrived in the road of Beyrout, with fifty Jewish families as passengers. Having heard of this circumstance, I went on board the ship of Captain Matter, and here I saw a sight which delighted my heart, fifty Jews besides their wives and children—the phylacteries (tellim) upon their head—coming from Tunis and Tripoli, for the purpose of residing at Jerusalem, expecting there the arrival of the Messiah. I addressed them in Hebrew; a great joy overpowered them; I was surrounded by their women and children, who exclaimed, "He is a son of Israel!"

Mustif.—"Yes, I am a son of Israel."

He is a son of Israel!"

Myself.—"Yes, I am a son of Israel."

Jetos.—"We know you; we are going to Jerusalem, to wait there for the Geulah, i. e. Redemption."

I preached to them for half an hour, Jeans of Nazareth,

whose cross is the way to enter into the glory of his second Cyprus, July 8.—The present Archbishop of Cyprus,

Cyprus, July 8.—The present Archbishop of Cyprus, Panaritos by name, is a man of no great talents, but very abstemious and good natured, he neither drinks wine nor brandy; he is the third Archbishop since the time of the Archbishop who was decapitated six years ago. One has been since exiled. He told me that if the English people would establish a school at Nicosia, he would place a house at their disposal. I distributed a good many Tracts in Greek at Nicosia, with the appropriation of the Archbishop, and there was a demand for more. The whole island of Cyprus contains fifty thousand souls.

July 11.—Michael Trad, a Greek, came here to stay with me, as lee was persecuted by the Catholics of Beyrout, on account of his former connexion with the American Missionaries; he teaches Lady Georgiana in Arabic.

CHOCTAW CONVERTS.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Loring S. Williams, ated Aiikhunna, March 5, 1829, to his friend in South

[Communicated for the Watchman.]

[Communicated for the Watchman.]

"I will now tell you a little of the Lord's dealings with this poor people. He has in great mercy appeared to build up Zion in this heathen land. Col. D. Folsom (the chief) was brought to the foot of the cross about the first of December last, and several others were awakened at a meeting. Not long afterwards, another meeting was held near Mr. Cushman's, and the Spirit of God was there. The chiefs proved and presched most power.

there. The chiefs prayed and preached most pow-erfully. Several others were awakened. You remember Mishamai, the old captain. I hope he is a new man—"Behold he prayeth," and so does his wife. 'The new Captain Marttubo, and Tohoka, and Charles Milton, and Loomantubbe, and two others, are all, we hope, on the Lord's side.—'They have all exhorted and prayed Lord's side.—They have all exhorted and prayed in public, appear happy, and have established family prayer.—Oh how good it is to hear them exhort their fellow sinners to repentance, and then to see them bow their knees and pour out their souls in prayer to the great Jehovah. Your soul would rejoice at the sight. O how differently they conduct and appear than formerly. It is the Lord.

rejoice at the sight. O now differently they conduct and appear than formerly. It is the Lord, and I would bless his name for what he hath wrought for this poor people.

Our Methodist brethren have been much blest in their labours of love in the South District. Many have been hopefully converted to God. The chief of that district has come out boldly in the define of the gognel. fence of the gospel.

The general improvement of the Choctaws within one year has been very considerable. Whiskey, that dreadful enemy, is banished from the nation and good laws are established.

And good laws are established.

You stated in your letter that Christians pray for us and for the poor heathen. This is just what we want. The Lord willeth the increase of the church; but he will be sought unto by the house of Jacob to do these things for them. There never was more need of prayer for the poor Indians than at present. It seems that the white people are bent on sending them far away into the western wilds. Their prospects distress them, and tend to direct their minds to serious subjects. And now that the Spirit of the Lord is among them, how earnest we should be in prayer that he may take full possession of their minds, and prepare them for rest in heaven, though they perhaps may have but little on earth?

Our correspondent at South Reading remarks, that having resided with the Rev. Mr. Williams, at Aiikhunna, nine nonths, he was acquainted with the persons, the Chocta w Indians, named in this letter .- Watch.

PRESBYTERY OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The following is an extract from the Narrative on th state of religion, presented to the Presbytery April 1st. It s published in the Cincinnati Pandect.

The revival which brought hundreds after hundreds to seek, and, as we hope, to obtain the saving grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, commenced about the middle of June, and rolled on as a tide of redemption, wide and deep, over many churches, month after month, until almost every town and neighborhood within our limits have in a greater or less degree enjoyed the influences of its cleansing and fertilizing power.

This religious excitement seemed to be promoted. extended, and prolonged, by means of prayer, Sab-bath School and Bible Class instruction, and the preaching of the great and leading doctrines. Its rise and progress was characterized by stillness, order and intense solemnity. To behold assemblies of hundreds and thousands held in almost breathless silence—silence, only interrupted by the insup-pressible sighs and tears of penitence—by means of preaching, which was signalized by nothing in mat-ter or manner, in men or things, to produce a tragical effect—by preaching, distinguished only for its truth, zeal and simplicity—by preaching, from the lips of those, who, in comparison of the splendors of this world's eloquence, would not be considered rising even to mediocrity—must constrain every candid spectator to say, "this is the mighty power of God!"

The subjects of this revival were men, women, and children; from ten to seventy years of age—of all ranks and descriptions and complexions among

The churches which have shared most largely in the blessed effusions of the Holy Spirit, during the past year, are the First Church in Cincinnati. Pleasant Ridge, Reading, Springfield, Hopewell, Ohio, Hamilton, Seven-mile, Pisgah, and Mount Carmel. In some places the world seems cast into the minority; and it is worthy of remark, some places, but particularly in Mount Carmel the revival is progressing with life and power, and though this church is located in comparatively a new settlement, their prospects are bright and glorious-and in this, as well as other churches, there have been some remarkable answers to spe cial and united prayer.

Some of the prominent and permanent effects of this revival appear to be an increasing degree of zeal, diligence, and fidelity among the ministers of Christ, who are laying aside worldly avocations and are adopting the apostolical motto, "I will very gladly spend and be spent;" an increasing de-sire in all parts of our bounds for ministerial lahour; the organization of new churches; the settlement and support of pastors; the multiplication of prayer-meetings and sabbath schools; the zeal and munificence displayed in the support and defence of the benevolent institutions of the present day; family prayer; family visitation; and an increasing attention, both in ministers and poeple, to

This, among us, has been a day of great decision. While falshoods of almost every description, have been cunningly invented, boldly proclaimed, and industriously circulated, against revivals of religion; the vilest and most licentious principles have propagated with real, and disseminated with unual boldness and diligence in every town, hamlet, and neighborhood, in this region. It has been a day of deceit, falshood and blasphemy. It has been a season, also, of God's great power. He has cut down many of his enemics by sudden strokes of death; and many more he has brought to bow with humility to the sceptre of his mercy.

* The second church in Cincinnati seems to have been omitted by mistake in this enumeration; for in another part of the narrative, it is said to have "shared largely in the divine blessing, not only in the number of hospful and influential members added to her commonion, but in the increase of her spiritual strength, zeal, and success, which characterize her attitude and movements down to the present

A Truth.—Mr. Croly remarks, in one the Tales of the Great St. Bernard, that mankind, like the lion, never springs upon him that looks them firmly in the face.

more endangered by intemperance than by the ex- nowhere accomplished much. He adds, professing

ETY, illus

pril 23.

the above at

to a spaciou corner of Mer n Hotel, where nt PRINTING

r accommodation ription of meful rING, which cannot fail years experience feels confident be an opportunity. en, as well as M 6wis May 7.

April 30. s,) UNITED onting south on the e Public Buildings.

continued by the its Lodging Rooms, nvenience of Sitting Room, it will com-New-England. Bens shall be was Patrons universe ER MORGAN. WARE.

repacked to order at PARKER, No. 20. r sale at the Count-tory, No. 36, Wash-XEWS INK. Man-and on liberal terms. avelier Office the last Mr. G. Clark, and we not than any we have

Y recommend it was been & Porter igator.—Having used lessrs. Badger & Poully recommender S B. YERRINGTON.

, or a family, can be easant and healthy sit-ication with the City is pass to and from inquire at this Office. May 7.

SON,

LESSON FOR THE 4th SABBATH IN MAY.

Jour xiii, 1-17.

Jesus washes the feet of his disciples—by this act he checks their aspirings, sets them an example of humility—and commands them to imitate it.

ity—and commands them to imitate it.

v. 1 Passover—a feast instituted in commemoration of the preservation of the first-born of the Israelites in Egypt. At this feast a lamb was slain, called the paschal lamb. Christ ordered all his conduct so as to evince his tender love for his disciples even to the end of his life.

v. 2. Supper being ended—may be translated—supper having begun.

The strife mentioned in Luke 22: 24, is supposed to have occurred after the commencement of the supper and before the serving up of the paschal lamb. The washing of the disciples feet was to allay this contention and teach the disciples to be humble.

Was it an act of great condescension in Christ to washing disciples' feet? see 3d v. Prepared himself in the manner of servants to perform the humble office of washing their master's feet.

master's feet.
v. 7. You do not know the design of this act now, but

v. 7. You do not know the design of this act now, but you shall know hereafter.
v. 9. If I may not have an interest in thee and be saved by thee, except thou wash me—wash not my feet only, but my hands and my head.
v. 10. This illustration is borrowed from the custom of the times, according to which, those who had been invited to a feast, bathed themselves before they went; but, as they wasked commonly in sandals (unless when on a journey) and wore no stockings, it was usual to get their feet washed by the servants of the family on entering the house.
What attribute of divinity is implied in Christ's knowing who should betray him?
v. 16. If 1, your Lord and master, have performed this act of humility for you, it will very ill become you to decline the humblest stations and duties.

REFLECTIONS.

REFLECTIONS

the humblest stations and duties.

REFLECTIONS.

1. How much more forcibly is the duty of humility inculcated by the example of Christ than by any abstract precepts, which teach the duty, without an example to illustrate it.

2. Many of the divine dispensations appear mysterious to us because we do not know the reasons for which infinite wisdom has appointed them. More knowledge would remove the mystery. Peter did not at first know the design of Christ in washing his feet.

3. The reflection that what we know not now, we shall know hereafter, and often even in this life, should prompt to a cheerful obedience to all the divine commands, a ready belief of all the divine doctrines, and an entire submission to all the allotments of providence.

4. He who condescended to wash his disciples' feet when he was with them, is still ready with his atoning blood to wash away every stain of pollution from our souls—"He was come from God, and went to God."

5. Shall it be told us in vain, that if we are not washed with atoning blood, we have no part or let with Christ?—Believing this solemn truth who will not say, with Peter.

"Lord not my feet only but my hands also, and my head?"

6. Though hypocrisy may be concealed so as to evade the discovery of men, it is not hidden from Him whose prerogative it is to know the thoughts of man. "Jesus knew who should betray him."

ative it is to know the thoughts of many should betray him."

7. It is not enough to have a knowledge of the instructions which Christ has given both by his precepts and his examples. "Happy are ye if ye do them." Has he taught us to be humble! we must be humble—to be nack? we must be meek, and to be holy? we must be holy. Then shall we know that in keeping his commandments there is great revent.

Chr. Mirror

ANNIVERSARIES IN NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION. THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

[Abridged for the New-York Observer.]

Abridged for the New-York Concrete.

The same course of instruction which was adopted at the introduction of Julson's Questions, hus, with few exceptions, been pursued with undiminished success. At the date of the last report, the Society numbered 99 schools, male and female—consisting of 794 male, and 757 female conductors—and 4,946 male, and 5,165 female pupils. Two schools at Brooklyn have since been suspended—one has been dissolved—three have been amalgamated with other schools—and one Methodist and two Reformed Dutch schools have winder and the mean from there has been added to have withdrawn. In the mean time there has been added to this Union 13 new schools, with 281 teachers, and 1,703

pupils.

The hundred and fifty-four of the teachers (about one-seventh of the whole) have been pupils in our Sabbath schools.

During the year, 162 teachers and 69 pupils have professed religion—increase above last year, 38 teachers and 33 pupils. These 231 added to 1,395 recorded in the last

professed religion—increase above fast year, 38 teachers and 33 pupils. These 231 added to 1,395 recorded in the last report, make the whole number of teachers and pupils that have been gathered into the visible church during their attendance on these schools, 1,626. In one school, it is worthy of remark, they record the fact of 127 colored adults having professed religion since its first organization.

Another interesting fact is, that ten of the teachers have commenced studies preparatory to the ministry, and one has entered on the duties of that office; which added to the 86 mentioned in the last report, makes the whole number which have gone from the schools to engage in the service, 96.

There are 47 libraries, containing 13,186 volumes; increase of volumes, 2,886. Public examinations have been attended in several churches with very encouraging success, and have called into action the services of many who before had looked with a jealous eye on these nurseries of piety.

Death has appeared in 26 of the schools, and taken off 14 teachers and 42 pupils; most of whom died in the faith and hope of the Gospel.

Auxiliaries.

Auxiliaries.

There are 23 schools auxiliary to the Union, from six of which no reports have been received. In the 17 schools that are reported, there are 160 teachers and 912 pupils, as follows: In the Rockland County Union, four schools, 31 teachers and 197 scholars; schools on Long-Island, four, with 66 teachers and 388 scholars; Henpstead Sabbath School Association, nine schools, 63 teachers and 327 scholars.

Monthly Concert. &c. to all within a few weeks, there was but one place for the concert of prayer, for the Sabbath schools in this city. It could hardly be expected that the great body of teach-ers could attend at any one place; to remedy this inconveni-eace, three situations, eligibly selected in different parts of the city, have been procured for the purpose. The association of teachers had been better attended than in any former year, and the meetings have been seen.

The association of teachers had been better attended than in any former year, and the meetings have been unusually interesting. The importance of particular conversation with each school, which reports an attendance of about 200 scholars, in which, during the preceding year, 17 scholars and 12 of the teachers indulge hope in the pardoning merey of God. The report states, that as far as means were concerned in the hopeful conversion of the scholars, it is mainly to be attributed to serious conversation with them individual. to be attributed to serious conversation with them individu ally, in regard to their personal interest in Jesus Christ. Prayer Meetings.

Prayer Meetings.

In many schools the teachers have appointed stated seasons for prayer, for a blessing upon their labors, and in some instances in connexion with the scholars and their parents. The Board has been particularly happy to bear that in some of the schools, Sabbath a orning prayer-meetings commencing at eight o'clock and continuing till nine, have been established and with the most pleasing effects. They cannot refrain from ordinarily recommending this practice. It is raising the standard of Sunday school labors, and is an employment eminently calculated to prepare the teacher to enter upon his duty with a humble and hopeful heart.

Teachers' Visits.

Teachers' Visits.

Since the first of January last, by request of the Association of Teachers, the teachers have visited the families of their pupils to ascertain in what estimation the schowere held by their parents, the utility of Tracts, &c. T were held by their parents, the utility of Tracts, &c. The report of one school says, "Two of our present pupils have made a profession of religion the past year. It frequently occurs that we meet with the friends of our former pupils, or the papils themselves, and hear the most favorable accounts from them. Some tell us they are now teachers in Sunday schools—and a few give us the glad tidings that they have been united to the church of Christ. In complication is the present we have suited to the church of Christ. they have been united to the church of Christ. In compliance with your request we have visited every family. The engagement has been truly gratifying, for we have been uniformly cheered by the strongest terms of approbation, in regard to the Sunday school system. We have obtained an expression of opinion on the subject from every parent. The expressions of some were too extravagant to repeat. A parent, now a preacher of the Gospel, once a pupil in a Sunday school, and afterwards a teacher, says, 'that such a cultivation of the youthful mind, and storing it with the word of God, is of the greatest senefit. He had found its comfort and usefulness after he had become enlightened, and compared it to a parent's presenting a child with a complete set of mechanical tools, which so soon as he obtained the knowledge of their use, he could apply with skill and facility.' We were frequently told, that if it was no other benefit, it made the children more attentive to the week day school."

Finances.
The Society is now, and has been for a long time, largely indebted to their treasurer, and will continue to be so un-til some decisive steps are taken to place the financial department upon a proper basis.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY. Eleventh Annual Report of the Presbyterian Branch

[Abridged for the New-York Observer.] [Abringed for the New-Lork Observer.]

No former year has produced results so hopeful and apparently of so great and lasting importance as the last; and at no previous time in the history of the Society, has there been so much to encourage and animate its friends, as at this moment.

Funds. The receipts into the treasury since the last anniversary mount to \$8,188 75—of which the sum of \$6,664 57 was received on subscriptions which continue payable annually or seven years. The expenditures for the same period have amounted to \$8,019 41—of which there was approximate annually to the payable state. have amounted to \$8,019 41—of which there was appropriated to beneficiaries by the Board directly, \$2,648 25—expended in aid of the Society's Academy in Bloomfield, N. J. \$408 27—appropriated to Beneficiaries through the Parent Society, \$4,000—and for conducting the operations of the Board there was expended \$962 89.—Balance remaining in the treasury, \$176 62.—To the amount of receipts above mentioned, add \$1,002 58 received since August last, by the Western Education Society, and we have an aggregate of \$9,191 71 received by this Society and its auxiliaries since the date of their last annual report.

*Tempograpy Scholarships.

auxiliaries since the date of their last annual report.

Temporary Scholarships.

But the above by no means exhibits the whole resources of the Society. The Directors have made it a principal object to secure temporary scholarships, or succeriptions of \$75 per annum for seven years—the Board being pledged to educate for the ministry one young man for every such subscription. Through the agency of the Secretary of the Parent Society 106 such subscriptions were obtained in this city last Summer; and although the returns from other places are imperfect, it is supposed that the number obtained within the limits of this Branch amounts to at least 160.

Beneficiaries.

Thirty new beneficiaries have been received since the last report, making the whole number now aided by the Society, ninety-five. They are distributed among six Theological Seminaries, five Colleges, and several Academies. Forty-four are members of colleges. The Western Education Society supports forty-five beneficiaries in addition to the above, making the whole number aided by the Society and its Auxiliaries, one hundred and forty.

Secretary and Agents. Beneficiaries.

its Auxiliaries, one hundred and forty.

Secretary and Agents.

The Society has had in its service for part of the year, a Secretary and Agent, and its interests have been promoted in this city by the Secretary of the Parent Society, by the Rev. W. T. Humilton in Pennsylvania, and by several members of the Board who have devoted a few weeks each to the object. The Directors are auxious to obtain the services of a Secretary and Agent as soon as a suitable individual can be obtained.

Results.

Results. Results.

The Secretary of the Parent Society has exercised a pastoral supervision over the beneficiaries to a pretty general extent, and they are represented, with very few exceptions, to be young men who give promise of great future usefulness in the church. From two individuals, however, the patronage of the Society has been withdrawn, and the usual pay

in the church. From two individuals, however, the patronage of the Society has been withdrawn, and the usual payments to a third are suspended for the present.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, the Directors cannot refrain from saying, that the good which the Society may have accomplished, and the extent of the field which they have surveyed, only served to enlarge their views of what an active, well-directed zeal can do. "The most stremous efforts that have ever yet been made in this cause, are greatly disproportionate to the demands of our own country. By all exertions of the kind in America, there has never been brought into the sacred office in one year a real increase of two hundred qualified ministers, while the increase of our population alone creates a demand for twice that number.

"But this Society has taken for its motto, "the field is the world." We aim not merely at keeping pace with our increasing numbers, but at preaching the Gospel to the 5,000-000 of the destitute that are already amongst us, and at carrying the tidings of salvation to the 500,000,000 of the earth that sit in darkness and under the shadow of death.

carrying the tidings of salvation to the 500,000,000 of the earth that sit in darkness and under the shadow of death. We aim at proclaiming liberty to all the captives; at pouring light into every place of darkness, and joy into every abode of grief.

"Util an active diligence is exhibited in searching out, and bringing forward, and supporting, every youth of proper qualifications for the sacred office, we may talk of having effected something, and, it may be, of baving done more in the present than in past years, but we can never say that we have done what we could.

"Oh that the time were come when Christians shall ba-

we have done what we could.

"Oh that the time were come when Christians shall labor to save a living generation—when they shall not place the first fruits of their labor so far into futurity as to overlook the immortal millions whose destinies a few years shall determine! The final triumph of the Gospel will not secure the ransom of the thousands that now people the earth. The tide of a few years will bear them beyond the reach of a rear prayers and the influence of our persystem is the state of the second or prayers and the influence of our benevolent activity. Wha our prayers and the influence of our benevolent activity. What we do, therefore, for the present generation, we must do quickly. And what we do for generations to come, we must do quickly; for when ours shall pass away, it shall not leave us behind it. On the bosom of the same waters we shall be carried into eternity, and all our efforts to save our fellow men will be numbered and closed."

AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY

[Abridged for the New-York Observer.] This Society was formed in January, 1826. The pec liar circumstances of seamen demanded the adoption of pe-culiar measures for their benefit; and it is worthy of re-mark that in Liverpool and in some of our own ports, the minds of the benevolent fixed upon the same measures—a reformation in sailors bearding-houses—a register office, by means of which sailors may avail themselves of the advan-tages of a good character—saving's banks, to secure their hard-earned wages from the rapacity of unprincipled "land sharks"—and reading rooms, libraries, and schools, to en-courage and assist them in the cultivation of mind and char-acter. As seamen spend but a small part of their time. ir circumstances of seamen demanded the adoption courage and assist them in the cultivation of mind and char-acter. As seamen spend but a small part of their time in any one port, it appeared necessary that there should be a concert of action, or very little permanent good be effected. Hence the necessity of a general Society to serve as a bond of union and a medium of communication between the local

The plan seems to have recommended itself strongly to The plan seems to have recommended itself strongly to many masters and mates of vessels, and the subject was first publicly discussed at a meeting held in this city, at which the Hon. Smith Thompson, then Secretary of the Navy, presided, and which resulted in the formation of this Society. A variety of circumstances combined, however, to retard its progress, and it was only last summer that an agent was appointed and a Magazine established, to make the Society known and efficient. The Rev. Joseph Brown, of Charleston, S. C. was employed as agent for a time, and Charleston, S. C. was employed as agent for a time, and the first numbers of the Magazine were edited by him. Af-ter much inquiry, the Rev. Joshua Leavitt was chosen per-manent Agent, and on the first of November hu entered on the duties of his office.

ne duties of his office.

Sailors' Magazine.

This work has been been continued under the editorship f Mr. Leavitt. It has been very favorably received where

of Mr. Leavitt. It has been very favorably received where it has beeome known, and its continuance is considered by the Committee as of very great importance fo the cause. Yet its circulation has not been sufficient to defray the expenses of publication—owing perhaps to a prevalent notion among landsmen, that it is not intended for their reading. Boarding-houses for seamen have been established under the patronage of Societies in Boston and Charleston. Of the privileges of the latter, 104 sailors have availed themselves during the last year. Both houses, however, are supported at an expense to the Societies under whose patronage they were established. In this city it was found on examination, that several sailors' boarding-houses were kept by persons of sober and decent character; and it was thought better on several accounts to encourage them than thought better on several accounts to encourage them than to establish another. The boarding-houses at Boston and Register Offices.

Register Offices.

The utility of these depends very much on their establishment in all our principal seaports. One has been kept for some time in Charleston.

Saving's Bank for Seamen.

The first institution of this kind in the world has lately been chartered by the Legislature of this State, and will soon go into operation. The benefits of such institutions well managed, would evidently be many and great. Their influence would reach not only the pecuniary inter-

About two years ago, fifteen churches contributed nearly \$1,000, and the second year, thirteen churches contributed \$848. It appears now that during the last thirty months, the whole amount raised through the churches has been but \$1,800; at the rate of a little more than \$700 a year. This sum it is evident is not half equal to the necessary expenditures of the Society, upon the most economical plan.

When, with few exceptions, rooms, tuition, fuel, are all gratuitous, and each school supplies its own library, (Bibles and Testaments being supplied by the Young Men's and Young Ladies' Bible Societies) and the annual expense of each scholar does not exceed fifteen cents—ir this view, it does seem to the Board, that no arguments ought to be required for the support of this cause, and that the churches should promptly and efficiently yield all the requisite pecuniary aid. The Board has thought proper to relinquish the little reward called the "Youth's Friend," and have addited a substitute, which it is hoped will have a better effect, and become the means of enlarging the Sunday School Libraries.

MERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

[Abridged for the New-York Observer.] The simple story of the growth and progress of this insti-ution is, that its receipts, the first year, were \$10,000; the second year, \$30,000; the third year, \$45,000; the fourth-year, \$60,000; and its issues were, the first year, 1,000,000; tracts; the second year 3,000,000; the third year,5,000,000; and the fourth year 6,000,000. What God designs for the Society in future is known only to Him; but surely, HITHERTO HATH THE LORD HELFED US."

Labors of the Publishing Committee.

The following additions have been made to the Society's eries of 12mo Tracts in English: [Here follow the titles of

17 additional Tracts on the regular series, and of two occa-sional. Also, the titles of 3 added to the series in French, and of 13 to the series in German.]

The Tracts in this series have been prepared and stereo-

The Tracts in this series have been prepared and stereotyped under the supervision of clergymen connected with the Pennsylvania Branch of the Society.

Arrangements have been made for preparing a few Tracts in Welsh. The children's Tracts have been revised; and a series of 20 Tracts prepared for young children. Four broad-sheet and thirty hand-bill Tracts have been published. Bazter's Saint's Rest has been stereotyped, and will be immediately published, \$800 having been given by several friends of the Society for the purpose of perpetuating it. The Committee have also prepared and published a volume erabracing 32 of the Society's Tracts and a brief selection of Hymns, the shole suitably divided into chapters, lessons, and paragraphs, under the title of "The Christian Reader, intended for the use of Schools in the United States."

Of the American Tract Magazine, 5000 are published monthly.

ons of the Christian Almanae for 1829 were pub-Editions of the Christian Almanae for 1829 were published for the meridian and latitude of Boston, Mass.; Providence, R. I; Hartford, Conn.; Albany, Utica & New-York city, N.Y.; Philadelphia and Pittsburg, Penn.; Baltimore, Md.; Richacond, Va.; Raleigh, N. C.; Charleston, S. C.; Augusta, Ga.; Huntsville, Tuscadoosa, and Washington, Ala.; New-Orleans, La.; Nashville, Tenn.; Lexington, Ky.; and Cincinnati, Ohio—21 in all.

Amo	unt of P	ublicati	ions Pr	inted.	
During the year	ending !	day 1, 1	829, the	ere we	re printed.
In the English					5,008,000
In French,					20,090
In Spanish,				-	56,000
In German,					84,000
Children's Tra	icts,				310,000
Broad-sheet T				*	48,090
Hand-bill Tra		-			288,000
Whole No. of	Tracts 1	printed d	uring th	e vear	, 6.268.000
Whole number the Society.		since t	he form	tion o	of 15,102,000
Whole No.	pages 12	mo Trac	ts prin	ted du	r-
ing the year	,				61,052,000

Whole number pages since the formation of the Society, 114,719,000 Amount of Publications Circulated. Thole number of pages of 12mo and Children's Tracts, Rise and Progress, Broad-sheets and Hand-bills, circulated during the year, 48,895,262 Total circulated since the formation of

the Society
be gratuatore distribution of the Society
has been as follows:
canted to Foreign countries, 123,596,778 West of the Alleghany. 817,114

West of the Alleghany,
Besides parcels sent to various places to awaken an interest in the Tract cause, &c. &c.

The Committee have also appropriated money to the amount of \$650 to Foreign objects—\$150 for the Agency in Greece of the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society, \$300 for the Bautist Burman Mission; and \$200 for the

Mission of the American Board	in Ceylor	n.		
State of the	Funds.			
Received, for Tacts sold nearly		\$34,980	80	
Donations from Branches and				
Auxiliaries	5,884	30		
Do. from 101 life directors,	6,436	60		
Do. from 483 life members,	8,454	26		
Annual subscriptions, &c.	4,398	02-	-25,173	18
Total Receipts,			\$60,153	98
Paid, for paper, -			\$26,181	74
For printing, stereotyping, &c	. &c.		25,904	56
For services of Corresponding		ary a	nd	
Ganoral Acant Derweiters	and 1 A	apieta.	. 9 ecs	90

For services of Correspondences and 4 Assistants, 2,665–29
General Agent, Depositary and 4 Assistants, 2,665–29
Services and expenses of travelling Agents, 2,818–25
Grants in morey to Foreign Stations, 650–00
Expenses of General Depository, postage, 1,934–04

Total Payments S60,153 98
The receipts and payments of the Society were thus balanced at the end of the year, but bills were due to the amount of \$1,212 63; and the committee were under obligations for paper to the amount of \$12,509 73, to be paid within six months. During the year, the treasury was frequently empty, and at no time did it contain funds enough to meet the current expenses of the Society for ten days. That the concerns of the Society are managed with the strictest economy, those who are able to estimate the various expenses necessarily incurred, will need no more deciive evidence than the fact that eleven and a half pages have been printed for every cent received.

Branches and Auxiliaries.

The Branch Society in Boston, has 547 Auxiliaries, and circulated the last year, 11,091,256. Its receipts amounted to \$12,450 23, being nearly \$2000 above those of any preceding year. The Auxiliary in Providefice, R. I. has thirty active Auxiliaries, and has circulated during the last year more than 1,000,000 pages of Tracts. The Connecticut

Provide at Borthed, has remitted \$599 89 for Tracts. Branches and Auxiliaries. more than 1,000,000 pages of Tracts. The Connecticut Branch, at Hartford, has remitted \$599 89 for Tracts, \$200 to perpetuate the Rev. Mr. Hawes' Tract on Universalism, and \$1,100 to aid the operations of the Society in the Valley of the Mississippi. The New-York City Tract Society has distributed 2,121,198 pages during the year; and the Parent Society has received from its auxiliaries and from members of the Evangelical churches in this city, within the year, about \$9,078 12. The Branch at Utica, the State Branch at Allsney, and the Auxiliary at Troy, have been active and efficient, as have also the Pennsylvania, Baltimore, and South-Carolina Branches; the Auxiliaries at Richmond, Augusta, &c. &c. The Branches and Auxiliaries in the Valley of the Mississippi are entering with a very honorable zeal into the plans of the Society for sumplearies in the Valley of the Mississippi are entering with a very honorable zeal into the plans of the Society for supply ing that growing section of our country with such instruc-tion as its publications afford. Eight or ten of them have subscribed together more than \$5000 for the object. The number of new Auxiliaries formed the last year, is 132, making the whole number of Branches and Auxiliaries immediately connected with the Society, 756.

mediately connected with the Society, 756.

Operations in the Valley of the Mississippi.

It was but the day after the last Anniversary, that a delegate from one of the principal Branches of the Society at the West presented himself with official documents, all designed to influence this Society to some more enlarged, systematic, and efficient plan of operations, for the diffusion of the Gospal in the form of Tracts throughout the whole country West of the Alleghamy mountains. The Committee met—they felt that it was but another call of Providence to enter vigorously on a field of effort which they had long seen to be important—and it was unanimously resolved to be expedient to appoint a General Agent for the Valley of the Mississippi. The Rev. Ornan Eastman, was designated for that office, and in a few months proceeded to his field of labor. Six additional Agents—Rev. Messrs. James M'Aboy, Franklin Y. Vaili, and Francis H. Case, and Messrs. Elizur Wright and Charles E. Furman—have since been appointed to labor in the same field.

These Agents are employed in forming Auxiliaries and establishing depositories with a sufficient supply of Tracts for the walls prometries.

These Agents are employed in forming Auxiliaries and establishing depositories with a sufficient supply of Tracts for the whole population; and they have been particularly instructed to "consider no portion of the country as occupied with Tracts for the time being, unless some shall be put into every family willing to receive them." Among the results of this effort that have already been wintersed, the remittance of \$5,528 63 by auxiliaries in that country for Tracts at cost; the distribution of more than \$00,000 pages there gratuitously; and the sendia into that country of more than \$1,000,000 pages of Tracts which may prove like so many "leaves" from the tree of life, are mentioned as facts most encouraging and gratifying. The correspondence of the Agents is of the most interesting character, showing clearly the immense importance and high promise of these efforts.

Divine Blessing on the Society's Publications.

Many evidences of the excellent influence of Tracts are mentioned in the Report, all communicated to the Society during the past year, either by individuals friendly to the Institution, or by the Society's Branches or Auxiliaries. They have occurred in such a diversity of circumstances, that they strongly corroborate each other, and challenge even infidelity itself to deay the reality of that transformation of character which God delights to honor himself by effecting, through the instrumentality of his truth. We give a single extract as a specimen of this part of the report:

"In the precious work of divine grace among the females engaged in folding, stitching, and printing Tracts, in the Society's House, which, the Committee would ever remember with devout gratitude to God, the influence of Tracts has been very apparent. A young woman, who first engaged in folding Tracts at the commencement of the year which has now closed, says that she was so impressed with the sacredness of her employment, that she felt she must retire from it. The sheets of the Tract antiled the Day of Judgment, came into her hands to be folded; the solemn title of the Tract, as she proceeded with her work, continually met her eye, and sometimes the words "Depart, ye cursed," and others showing the deplorable condition of hose who know not God. She could no longer rest as an enemy of God; and after distressing convictions of sin, hopefully submitted herself to Him who will judge the world at the last day. Many others who have obtained hope in Christ since they engaged in these departments of the Society's operations, have received most salutary impressions from the reading of Tracts."

Conclusion.

The Report concludes as follows: Conclusion.

from the reading of Tracts."

The Report concludes as follows:

"Thus have the Committee reported the dealings of God with this Society through another year; results far more cheering and animating than were anticipated by the most sanguine of their number at the time of the Society's formation, and for which they would never cease, with true humility of heart, to give the glory to Him "who worketh all things according to the counsel of his own will." To his continued benediction and blessing, through the atoning blood of our once crucified but now ascended Lord, the Committee would commend the Society and all its interests and concerns, confiding in Him still to crown its efforts with all the success which he sees necessary to his own glory, to the honor of Christ in the salvation of men, and to fill heaven with everlasting songs of redeeming love and mercy."

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

[Abridged for the New-York Observer.]

During the year now closed, there has been an increase the number of Life Members, of Life Directors, of Aux the number of Life Members, of Life Directors, of Aux ary and Branch Societies; and also in the revenue, and e demand for Bibles and Testaments.

The number of Auxiliaries formerly reported, was 598 e present number is 645.

The number of Auxiliaries formerly reported, was 598: the present number is 645.

The receipts of the year from all sources amount to \$143,184 33; of which there was received in payment for books 873,688 88; towards paying the debt on the Society's House, \$2,349 38; donations, \$20,334 82; baak stock sold, \$9,733 75; temporary loans, \$35,500. The expenditures have amounted to \$147,081 68.

The extension of the Society's operations during the past year has produced a audden and greatly augmented expenditure, such as the \(\frac{1}{2}\) validiaries, continuing still to order books on credit, seem not to have been conscious of, and have by no means met. Notwithstanding the assistance obtained by the sale of bank stock, the Managers, during some of the last months, have been under the necessity of borrowing additional means for the prosecution of their work. No less than \$12,100 are now due from the Society for debts thus contracted; and \$24,038 06 more, for paper purchased on credit. To contract debts in either of these ways, the Managers consider unwise, and by no means to be adopted except in the most pressing circumstances.

The number of Books pr	inted o	er oth	erwise	
ie Society during the year,	amoun	ts to		362,492
Of which were, English I	Bibles			170,750
English Testaments, .				173,750
Gospel of Luke in Mohav	vk,			500
Gospel of Matthew in Ha			15,000	
Book	ks Issue	ed.		
Bibles in English,				89,652
Testaments in English,	-			107,463
Bibles in Spanish,				28
Testaments in Spanish,		-	*	876
Bibles in French,				538
Testaments in French,		-	-	240
Bibles in German,		*		1,012
Testaments in German,	*			260
Dutch Bibles, -		-		23
Dutch Testament,				1
Welsh Bibles, .		-		6
Irish Testaments		-		2
Gaelic Bibles -		-		17
Gaelic Testaments,		-		4
Hawaian Gospel,	*			500
Mohawk Gospel .				417
Total, -				200,122

This is an increase over the issues of the last year, of 65,515; and makes the aggregate of issues since the formation of the Society, 846,397.

Of the issues of the last year, 191,974 were by sale; and 8,148 by gratuitions distribution. The gratuitous distributions have been chiefly to the Mohawk Indians, to the Sand-

tions have been chiefly to the Mohawk Indians, to the Sandwich islanders, and to these new and more destitute parts of our own country in which exertions have been made to put the word of God into every family.

New Building.

The new building, mentioned in the last report, has been finished. Its dimensions are thirty-seven and a half by forty feet on the ground, four stories high, with a basement for a steam engine. In this building, with the aid of eight of Treadwell's patent presses moved by steam-power, and twenty common presses, the whole printing of the Society is now done. Copies can now be prepared at the rate of 300,000 a year, and for several months past the work has been going on nearly in this ratio.

Progress of the Bible Cause.

Progress of the Bible Cause. Progress of the Bible Counce.

In Maine, the Society has employed an Agent, who has succeeded in forming several efficient Auxilianies; & in many parts of the State, the work of supplying every family with the Bible, has either been accomplished, or is now going on. Books have been forwarded the past year to the Auxilianies in Maine, to the number of 20,596, of which 8,106 were

in Maine, to the number of 20,096, of which 8,106 were entire Bibles.

The New-Hampshire Bible Society has connected with it 121 associations, and employs 1/9 local Agents. The Directors are confident that before another anniversary, every destitute family in the State, will be supplied with the word The friends of the Bible in Vermont are engaged in the

The friends of the Bible in Vermont are engaged in the work of supplying all the draftitute with Bibles, a great part of which is already accumplished. In Rutland County alone 1400 Bibles and 400 Te staments were distributed.

In Rhode-Island it is, believed every family will be supplied with the Bible 1.1 the course of the ensuing year.

[Similar or even more cheering statements are made respecting the progress of the Bible cause in many other States; and indeed the report furnishes abundant evidence that the past, year has been one of uncommon interest and States; and more of the report turns as a summan executes that the past, year has been one of uncommon interest and exertion in this glorious work in almost every part of our land. The following table which we have prepared from the report, shows the number of copies of the Scriptures which have been forwarded to the different States: Whole Number. 20,596 - -States. Maine, -

New-Hampshir	e,		5,091			3,084
Vermont,			3,434			2,091
Massachusetts,		*	13,847			6,640
Rhode-Island,			3,659			2,252
Connecticut,			3,748			1,534
New-York,	-		58,308			21,752
New-Jersey,			1,627			952
Pennsylvania,			2,302			1,510
Delaware,			100			
Maryland,		*	10,900			7,708
District of Col	uml	nia,	1,208			516
Virginia,			10,232	-		5,639
North-Carolin	a,		3,062			1,763
South-Carolina	a.		5,580			2,279
Georgia,			4,006			1,346
Ohio, .			14,085	-		8,399
Kentucky,	-		8,730			4,81
Tennessee,			3,798			1,88
Indiana,			4,126			1,28
Illinois,			2,585			1,00
Missouri,			317			7
Alabama,		. '	2,423	*		56
Mississippi,			1,155	*		72
Louisiana,			1,843	-	*	1,23
Arkansas Ter	Tito	rv.	295			9
Michigan Ter			143			3
	E	oreign	Distribut	ione		

For eign Distributions.

For the Aborigines, of this country, donations have been made to a considerable extent. To the Mohawks in Canada; to the Senecas in the Wostern parts of this State; to the Cherokees in Georgia, Tennessee, and Arkansaw; and to the Choctaws, books have been distributed through the seneral of mixings and achooks.

to me Cnoctaws, books have been distributed through the agency of missions and schools.

To the colony at Liberin, a donation of one hundred and fifty Bibles and three hundred Testaments has been made. The distribution of the Bible in South-America has been hindered by two causes—political disturbances, and the exclusion of the Apocryphal Books from the Society's Spanish Bible.

In one Diocese of Mexico an ecclesiastical decree has been issued against the sale or distribution of any Bible unless accompanied with Roman Catholic notes. In the pramble to this decree, the great Protestant principle, the right of private judgment, on which the American Bible So.

right of private judgment, on which the American Bible Society acts, is denounced as "directly opposed to that haid down by the Holy Council of Trent, by which it was determined that the living voice of the Church shall settle the meaning of the Scriptures." Hopes are entertained, however, that the decree will soon be revoked.

Letters have lately been received from one of the Mexican States, (Chihuaha, bordering on our own country.) soliciting with much earnestness, a quantity of Bibles. The writer is a citizen of the United States, now occupying a public station in Chihuaha, the duties of which have led him into every part of the State; and his opinion is, that a writer is a citizen of the United States, now occupying a public station in Chiluada, the duties of which have led him into every part of the State; and his opinion is, that among its 121,000 inhabitants, not more than six or eight copies of the Spanish Bible can be found. He hears frequent inquiries for it; and on his explaining the nature of the American Bible Society, several persons of distinction manifested a desire that an Auxiliary might be formed in that State, and some of them signified also a willingness to become members of the American Society, should there be no impropriety in such a measure. Three hundred Spanish Testaments have been forwarded to that place, and a quantity of Bibles will be sent by the first opportunity. In Buenos Ayres, and in other parts of South America, the omission of the Apocrypha has been found a very serious obstacle in the way of the circulation of the Bible, yet not so great as to prevent it entirely, or to discourage efforts to bring about more correct views by the distribution of the New-Testament, &c.

In addition to the \$500 mentioned last year as having been expended for the purchase of Testaments for circulation of the forces.

In addition to the \$500 mentioned last year as having been expended for the purchase of Testaments for circulation in Greece, additional appropriations of \$1,000 to ai. Mr. King in the circulation of the Bible in that interesting country; and of \$200 to be expended by Mr. Robertson, Agent of the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society, for the same purpose, have been made. The Reports of Mr. King, as our readers know, are of the most gratifying character; yet the circulation of the Bible in that suffering land is likely to be somewhat delayed L#the want of a translation, such as the Society can be confident has all the excellencies that ought to be found in one general and permanent use.

use.

The faithful application to the object contemplated, of the Society's former donation of \$500 to assist the American missionaries in Ceylon in printing the Bible in the Tanud language, is reported; and in consideration of the urgent wants of those for whom the translation is intended, and of wants of teose for whom the translation is intended, and of the facilities and encouragements to benevolent exertion that exist there, as additional sum of \$500 has been appropria-

exist there, as additional sum of \$500 has been appropria-ted to the same object.

The sum of \$1,200 has been appropriated to assist in printing the Bible in the Burman Language—the Language of a population of 17,690,000—a translation having been made by Dr. Judson of the American Baptist Mission.

[After noticing the edition of the Hawaian Gospel men-tioned above, with the pressing demand for which our read-ers are acquainted, the Report proceeds to give a view of the operations of Foreign Societies, the principal facts res-pecting which we have already published.]

AM. HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT.

[Abridged for the New-York Observer.]

[Abridged for the New York Observer.]

Each succeeding year of this Society's existence has surpassed its prodecessor in the amount of receipts and expenditures, and in the apparent good accomplished, to a degree both unexpected and most gratefully to be acknowledged by the friends of Home Missions.

Number of Missionaries and Congregations aided.

In the first year of its existence, the Society extended aid to 196 congregations and missionary districts, in the support of 169 missionaries: in the second year it aided 244 congregations and missionary districts, in the support of 201 ministers; and in the third year, which is embraced in the present report, the number of congregations and missionary districts aided has been 401, and the number of missionaries and agents employed, 204. Of these, 135 were in commission at the commencement of the year; and 169 have been new appointments.

Extent and Location of Fields of Labor.

Of the missionaries holding commissions from the Society,

Extent and Location of Fields of Labor.

Of the missionaries holding commissions from the Society, 186 are settled as pastors, or are statedly engaged in single congregations: 79 divide their labors, either as pastors or as stated supplies, between two or three congregations; and 39, including Agents, are allowed to exercise their ministry in larger fields of labor. The congregations and districts aided and the ministers employed, are distributed in the several States and Territories as follows:

New-York			dia.	Ministers.		
-		140	-			117
	-	67		-		43
	-	51				40
		37				29
		21			-	12
		12				10
		10		-		8
						6
						6
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Financial Concerns.

The receipts of the Society from May 3, 1828, to May 1, 1829, amounted to \$26,997 31 Balance on hand at the commencement of the year 401

Whole amount at the disposal of the Society \$35,230 91 during the year
Whole amount expended during the year

Balance on hand, May 1, 1829

The engagements of the Committee, however, at the present time, to Congregations, Missionaries, and Agents, all which must be discharged within the coming twelve months, From which deduct the sum now on hand

And the balance against the Society is \$16,467 37 And the balance against the Society is \$16.467 37 It must be remembered also, that applications for aid multiply as the plan and benefits of the Society become known; and that the expenditures of the coming year must, therefore, for exceed those of the last. To meet future appropriations and fulfil the present pledges of the Society, the Committee have made arrangements to exert an efficient agency in several sections of the country, in which their labors have been invited, but where the aid of the churches have the highest been activities. And if the feigndless are the second sections of the country in the second section of the country in which their labors have been invited, but where the aid of the churches

bors have been invited, but where the aid of the churches has not hitherto been specially solicited. And if the friends of the institution, in whose prayers and alms it has had its being, will still cherish it in their affections, there can be no lack of pecuniary means to accomplish, with the blessing of God, its highest aim.

The Society's receipts for the past year have been derived from the following sources: from New-York \$16,221; Massachasetts \$2,995, Vermont \$2,735; Maine \$1,686; Pennsylvania \$684; Connecticut \$609; New-Jersey \$448; Ohio \$346; Georgia \$285; Indiana \$225; North-Carolina \$63; New-Hampshire \$70; Tennessee \$58; Virginia \$53; Illinois \$25; unknown \$260 31.

Amount of labor performed.

unknown § 260 31.

Amount of labor performed.

It is found by an accurate estimate that the three hundred and four missionaries of this society, within those portions of the last year covered by their appointments, as such, have performed the full amount of labor which would employ a succession of single individuals one hundred and eighty-six years, and eight months. They have generally into twithout exception, promoted the interests of Sabbath schools and Bible classes. The whole number of Sabbath Schools reported by them during the last year, is 289, and Schools reported by them during the last year, is 289, and the number of pupils embraced in them all is estimated to be not less than 15,000. One hundred and thirty-four Bible be not less than 15,000. One hundred and thirty-four Bible classes have been reported, estimated to embrace not less than 3,000 members. These, as well as Sunday Schools, have been found to be powerful auxiliarizes to the successful prosecution of the work of the ministry, especially in new settlements. The missionaries of the Society have also been active and efficient in promoting the circulation of the Bible and of Tracts, in promoting the cause of education; and in aiding, so far as falls within the appropriate sphere of Christian ministers generally at home, the cause of Foreign Missions; nor have they neglected the duties which the present state of the public mind in relation to Subbath breaking and intemperance has made plain.

Results.

Besides the less palpable influence of Home Missions in dicated by the above sketch of the duties to which the min.

ted by the above sketch of the duties to which the dicated by the above sketch of the duties to which the misionary must devote himself, the Society have to record t fact that within the last year, 34 of the churches under care of its missionaries have enjoyed special revivals of ligion. The number of additions to the churches reported during the year, in all the stations, is 1,678. The number of additions to the churches reported during the year, the stations, is 1,678. The number of hopeful convergacy be safely estimated at not less. GENE

Soon after the of this Union properties Union properties of the Control of the Co philanthropy, morals of the w auxiliary U pit and the pres ment, in its leng public mind; au vent gratitude, ready clevated

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GENERAL SABBATH UNION
FIRST ASSUAL REPORT.

[Abridged for the New-York Observer.]
Soon after their appointment, the Executive Committee of this Union published an Address to the People of the United States, of which upwards of 100,000 copies were circulated in pamphlet or newspaper form. In this uge of philanthropy, perhaps no single document bearing upon the morals of the land has been more timely and effective. Market of the land has been more timely and effective. Market of the land has been more timely and effective. morals of the land has been more timely and effective. Many auxiliary Unions were spontaneously formed. The pulpit and the press took a new impulse; the Fourth Commandment, in its length and breadth, began to take hold of the public mind; and this Union will be remembered with fervent gratitude, should nothing further result, since it has already elevated by many degrees the moral sense of our republic.

ready elevated by many degrees the instances.

In all the discussions which the formation of this Union has called forth, there has been a singular concurrence of opinion respecting the utility of the Sabbath. The obloquy respecting the measures adopted has been little; and the friends of the Union bear it cheerfully, as the manvidable expense, in a country where public opinion is so free and powerful, of an experiment to gain an end, which all consent to, that it is good. They would gladly be shown a better way, if one existed, than that which they have taken; but they believe self-submission to God's law to be the good old Gospel way, and that in this land of freedom, no just offence can be taken with any measures, associated or indiold Gospel way, and that in this land of freedom, no just of-fence can be taken with any measures, associated or indi-vidual, based upon a conscientious regard to every one of the ten commandments. They have had the pleasure of seeing many, doubtful at first of the Union, become its warm ad-vocates; and feel assured that nothing but misapprehen-sion or bigotry, the spirit that would lord it over liberty of conscience, can object to any association of individuals re-fusing to trample upon what they believe to be a law of the Highest.

Highest.

The Committee express their assurance that this Union has a far stronger hold upon the affections of the country than can be discovered until the Lord shall raise up a man wholly devoted to the purpose of sounding the trumpet of Sabbath reformation, and of explaining the easy process for the arrest of the evil. Two distinguished laymen were successively chosen for this important office, which other duties obliged them to decline.

obliged them to decline.

The principle of the Society and the true secret of reform is, that each for himself refrain from the sin; the security will be complete when a correct public sentiment shall en-stamp upon the sin of violating the Sabbath the same repro-bation which it is learning to impress upon all the forms

stainp upon the sin of violating the impress upon all the forms and materials of intemperance.

The sixth article of the Constitution of the Union has been objected to, as proposing the use of other than spiritual weapons, and so at variance with the third article. This construction of the pledge is evidently wrong. The commands of the moral law must be lifted up together—upon one table—and received altogether, as field gave them together. This code of laws requires us to keep our persons and our property from partaking in other men's sins; our property, as well as our persons, we hold under the solean day of extending by its means the kindly influences of truth to the souls of our fellow men. These considerations require it of Christians to act on the principle of the pledge; yet to remove the only objection that exists among the friends of the Sabbath, to the organization of the Union, and to avoid even the appearance of approaching individuals and companies with a general threat rather than with affectionate invitation, the Committee recommend that, instead of the pledge; a contribution to the funds of the Society shall be considered as the condition of membership.

pledge, a contribution to the funds of the Society shall be considered as the condition of membership.

The Committee could not but regard with deep interest, the expression of public sentiment last winter, respecting the violation of the Sabbath, under the authority of the General Government. The national sensibility to the evil seemed so general and intense, and the movements so spontaneous and extensive, as to furnish encouraging proof that we are not as a people, ready to give up such a parent and guardian of our liberties, as the Christian Sabbath and its attendant blessings.

The report concludes with a repetition of the great principle on which the Union rests—abstinence, total abstinence from sin; entire self-submission and abedience; and with commending the great aim of the Union to the blessing and care of the Lord of the Sabbath.

BOSTON RECORDER.

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1829.

ANNIVERSARIES IN NEW-YORK.

[By the kindness of the Editors of the N. Y. Observer which we tender them our grateful acknowledgements we received the outer form of their last week's paper, in anticipation of the day of publication. By this means we are able to make copious extracts from the Reports of the Benevolent Societies which met in that city last week. Sun notices of the meetings, from the same paper and others,

American Seaman's Friend Society.—The first anniversary was held on Monday evening in Wall st. church, T. Markoe, Esq. in the chair. Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Codman, of Dorchester, Ms. Report read by the Rev. Mr. Leavitt, Cor. Soc. and Gen. Agent. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Mathews, of N. York; Rev. Mr. Linsley, of Hartford; and Rev. Mr. Mc Ilvaine, of Brooklyn, L. I. Collection \$120. [Journ. of Com. abr.]

General Sabbath Union.—The first annual meeting of the General Union for promoting the Observance of the Christian Sabbath, was held on Tuesday morning, in the Methodist Church, John-Street, Hon. S. M. Hopkins, of Albany, in the chair. It was one of the most interesting meetings of the week. The Report was read by the Rev. Mr. Bruen. Several resolutions expressing the views and purposes of the Union were adopted.

poses of the Union were adopted.

Sunday School Union.—The 13th anniversary of the New York Sunday School Union was celebrated on Tuesday. The weather was fine and clear at the hour of assembling; and the different schools pouring down the great avenue of the city to the Castle Garden, in their best attire and with healthy and cheerful faces exhibited a beautiful sight.—Each was preceded by its male and female teachers, with an appropriate banner. At 3 o'clock the arena of the garden was filled; and some of the schools could not be admitted for want of room.—The number of spectators was great in proportion. It has been computed that at the last anniversary 10,000 children and 2,000 spectators were present. Adopting the same principle of computation 12,000 great in proportion. It has been computed that at the last anniversary 10,000 children and 2,000 spectators were present. Adopting the same principle of computation 12,000 children and 7,000 spectators were assembled yesterday, in the centre, or the galleries, and around the walls of the amphitheatre at the Battery. It is needless to say that the spectacle was a magnificent one, as it struck the eye; while the moral associations connected with it made it also sublime. The Rev. Dr. De Witt opened the exercises by an appropriate prayer. A short but admirable address adapted to the occasion was then delivered by the Rev. Mr. Baldwin. The President, the Rev. Dr. Milnor, delivered a brief and impressive address, recapitulating the benefits which Baldwin. The President, the Rev. Dr. Milnor, delivered a brief and impressive address, recapitulating the benefits which had accrued from the association, and appealing to the citizens present for their continued support of irstitutions so valuable and so honorable to the city.—The children all united in singing hymns written for the occasion. The exercises were concluded by a prayer and benediction from the President.—Had we room to day to express the feelings called forth by this exhibition, we should want language to embody them. The scene bafiled description.

New York City Temperance Society.—A public meet-

called forth by time easience bailled description.

N. Y. Com. Ad.

New York City Temperance Society.—A public meeting of this society was held in the Brick Church, on Tuesday evening, Dr. Watts in the chair. Addresses were made by the Rev. Mr. Hewitt, General Agent of the Am. Soc., Hugh Maxwell, Esq. Dist. Attorney for the city of New York, Daniel Frost, jr. Esq. of Canterbury, Conn. Rev. Dr. Beecher, of Boston, Rev. Mr. Mc Ilvaine, of Brooklyn. Mr. Maxwell offered a resolution expressing the obligations imposed by humanity and religion upon all temperate persons, especially those compying civil and ecclesiastical stations, to aid by their decided example and their testimony, in doing away the great source of pauperism, to a susperv. disease, and premature death, astical stations, to aid by their decided example and their testimony, in doing away the great source of pauperism, immorality, crime, misery, disease, and premature death, by promoting a total and universal abetinence from intoxicating drinks. He supported the resolution by a powerful address. Having been brought, in the discharge of his officients. cial duties, into constant connexion with the courts, he was cal duties, into constant connexion with the courts, he was prepared to say, that the number of complaints presented in the city for criminal offences, was not less than 5,000 per annum; three-fourths of which had their origin in intemperance. The number of parties was of course 10,000. There were on an average six witnesses to each case; 30,000 in all; more than half of whom were under the in-30,000 in all; more than half of whom were under the influence of intoxicating liquors, at the time the occurrences took place, concerning which they were called to certify—He had assisted in twenty trials for murder and was satisfied that every one of the perpetrators committed their crines under the influence of intoxication. Johnson, a man usually temperate, confessed to him, that within an hour before the murder of Mrs. Newman, his drank two or three times, of intoxicating liquors. Counterfeiters and thieves were almost always intemperate.—Mr. M. then spoke of the means of checking the prevalence of this evil. One way was, to reduce materially the number of dram shops. Another was, to keep the sale of liquors entirely distinct from the common articles of living: so that in sending our children and domestics to purchase the latter, they may not be brought into the society of drunkards. The Corporation, he thought, were greatly remiss on this subject.

Jour. Com. abridged.

WARREN FAY, Chairman.

American Tract Society.—Annual meeting on Wednesday, 10 o'clock, in the Wall street Church—S. V. S. Wilder, Esq. President of the Society, of Bolton, Ms. in the chair, supported by Col. Richard Varick, and the Hon-Stephen Van Reasselaer. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Richards, of Auburn. Treasurer's report read by Mr. William A. Hallock, Corresponding Secretary. Addresses were made by the Rev. Messrs. (Eli) Baldwin, of New York; Going, of Worcester, Ms.; Corneliuu, of Andover; Clark, of Bennington, Vt.; Benan, of Troy; Galusha, of Whitesboro'; Temple, of Malta, (Mediterranean). The house was eatirely filled, and the deepest interest was manifested by the audience in the proceedings of the meeting.

Other gentlemen who introduced resolutions were, J. Tappan, Esq. of Boston; Rev. J. Van Vechten, Schenectady; Rev. Pres. Wayland, of Brown University; Rev. B. Mortimer, New York; Rev. G. Boyd, Philadelphia; Dr. Stearns and Mr. T. Stokes, of N. York. The Rev. Mr. Cornelius, who had just arrived from the Valley of the Mississipip; stated the most encouraging facts relative to the great usefulness of the Society's publications there, the cordiality with which its Agents and efforts are welcomed, and the almost boundless destitutions which yet remain to be supplied. Great numbers of the audience were frequently in tears, and an universal feeling seemed to pervade the meeting in favor of redoubled efforts for the cause.—Obs. abr.

ing in favor of redoubled efforts for the cause.—Obs. abr.

American Home Missionary Society.—The meeting was held on Wednesday evening in Wall-Street Church. Hon. S. Van Rensselaer in the chair. Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Phillips of New-York. The Treasurer's account was read by Knowles Taylor, Esq. and the Report of the Executive Committee by the Rev. A. Peters, Corresponding Secretary. Resolutions were adopted, which were offered or seconded by Hon. C. Marsh of Vermont, Judge Woodworth, Rev. Dr. Codman of Dorchester, Rev. Mr. Cornelius, Rev. J. Van Vechten, Rev. Dr. Mathews of New-York, Rev. Prof. Hodge of the Princeton Theological Seminary and Rev. Dr. Beecher of Boston. Most of these gentlemen addressed the assembly.

Obs. abr.

American Peace Society .- The first anniversary of this American Peace Society.—The first anniversary of this Society was celebrated at the Bowery Church on Wednesday evening, Mr. D. L. Dødge of New-York, in the chair. The Report having been read by William Lad., Esq., Corresponding Secretary. Addresses were made, in support of Resolutions offered, by the Rev. Messrs. Colton, Frazer, Mead of Brunswick Me., Temple, E. W. Baldwin of New York, and Beman of Troy.

American Bible Society.—The annual meeting was beld on Thursday morning, at Wall Street Church, R. Varsheld on Thursday morning, at Wall Street Church, R. Varsheld on Thursday morning, at Wall Street Church, R. Varsheld on Thursday morning, at Wall Street Church, R. Varsheld on Thursday morning, at Wall Street Church, R. Varsheld on Thursday morning, at Wall Street Church, R. Varsheld on Thursday morning, at Wall Street Church, R. Varsheld on Thursday morning, at Wall Street Church, R. Varsheld on Thursday morning, at Wall Street Church, R. Varsheld on Thursday morning at Wall Street Church, R. Varsheld on Thursday morning at Wall Street Church, R. Varsheld on Thursday morning at Wall Street Church, R. Varsheld on Thursday morning at Wall Street Church, R.

American Bible Society.—The annual meeting was held on Thursday morning, at Wall Street Church, R. Varick, Esq. President in the chair. The 51st chapter of Isai. was read at the opening. Several Vice Presidents apologized for absence by letter. After a few remarks by the President, the Treasurer, J. Adams, Esq. read his report, and the Secretary, Rev. Mr. Brigham, read an abstract of his. Eight resolutions were offered and adopted; the most important of which were these: Resolved, That this Society, with a humble reliance on Divine aid, will endeavor to supply all the destitute families of the United States, with the Holy Scriptures, that may be willing to purchase or receive them, within the space of two years, provided means be furnished by its Auxiliaries and benevolent individuals in season to enable the Board of Managers to carry this resolution into effect.—And that, with the full purpose of accomplishing, by the blessing of God, this most necessary and important work, it be carneally recommended to ministers of the Gospel, and laymen of every denomination, in places where no Auxiliary Society has yet been formed, or where they have relaxed their efforts, to take immediate measures for carrying into effect the general distribution of the Scriptures in their respective neighbor hoods.—Addresses were made by the Rev. Messrs. Muhlenburgh, of Flushing; Stanford, of New-York; Temple, late frou Malla; Cushman, of Philadelphia; Patton and Milmor of New-York; and Beecher, of Boston. Resolutions were also offered or seconded by Hon. G. Bliss, of Sprinfield, Ms.; Rev. Mr. Winter, Judge Woodworth, G. Perdicari, of the Mt. Plegas att School, and Rev. President Brown, of Jefferson College, Pa.

WESTERN DOMESTIC MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

WESTERN DOMESTIC MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

WESTERN DOMESTIC MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The anniversary of this society was attended on the 7th, at the session room of the first Prechyterian church in Utica N. Y. The Report of the Executive Committee presented the operations of the society, for the kest year, in a most favorable light. In the fourteen counties embraced within its limits, 64 missionaries were stated to have been employed. As the fruits of their ministrations several of the feeble churches and waste places in which they larboured have experienced, in a greater or less degree, the reviving influences of the Spirit. In all the places thus visited, about 100 cases of hopeful conversion are enumerated. Several places of worship, some of which were commence distances on, have been completed, and others are now in a state of forwardness.

have been completed, and where a constraint of the Society's expenditures and vagagements during the year, is \$6,324 80. The amount of their funds paid in and subscribed \$6,432 28, leaving a havened unappropriated of \$106 48. The corresponding secretary of the Society, the Rev. J. F. Schermerhorn, who has careful to constitutions for three years under many discovered in constations for three years under many discovered in constations. of the Society, the Rev. J. F. Schermerhorn, who has car-ried forward its operations for three years under many dis-couragements and amid many difficulties, with uniform and almost unexampled success, and who was again elected for the present year, his resigned has office; but consented to serve till the lst of June. The meeting was addressed by Rev. Mr. Mills, of Peterborough, and Rev. Mr. Eddy, of Canandaigua.

Utica Journal.

BOSTON ANNIVERSARIES, - Next Week.

BOSTON ANNIVERSARIES.—Next Week.

MONDAY.

Massachusetts Bible Society: Report, Addresses and collection, at the Church in Chauncey Place, at 4 o'cl. P.M.

American Education Society: Business Meeting, 4
P. M. Hanover Vestry.—Report and Addresses, at half past 7, P. M. Hanover Church.

American Tract Society: Meeting for business at Hanover Vestry, 6, P. M. [See Wednesday.]

THESDAY.

over Vestry, 6, P. M. [See Wednesday.]

TUESDAY.

Massachusetts Missionary Society: Ex. Committee, at Hanover Vestry, 8, A. M.—Society for Business, same place, 10, A. M.—Report and Addresses, Hanover Church, half past 7, P. M.—Collection.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge: Meeting of Directors, 10, A. M.—Meeting for business, at the Huntington Committee Room, 3, P. M. [See Wednesday.]

Pastoral Association: Servan, at Park Street Church.

Pastoral Association: Sermon, at Park Street Church, 3, P. M.; Meeting for Business, immediately after.

WEDNESDAY.

Prayer Meeting: in Park Street Church, 5, A. M.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge: Seron, half past 9, A. M. by Rev. Mr. PERRY, of Bradford ollection. Massuchusetts Sabbath School Union: Meeting for

business in Park Street Vestry. [See Thursday.]

Election Sermon: at Old South Church, 12 M. by Rev.
Wilbert Fisk, of Wilbraham. Convention of Congregational Ministers: Meeting for usiness, at the New Court House, 5, P.M. [See Thursday.] American Tract Society: Report and Addresses at Hanover Church, half past 7, P. M. Collection.

THURSDAY.

Prayer Meeting: in Park Street Church, 5, A. M. Prison Discipline Society: Report & Addresses, 9, A.M.

Convention Sermon: in Brattle Street Church, by Rev. Dr. Beecher, 11, A. M.

Massachusetts Subbath School Union: Report and ddresses, half past 3, P. M. Collection. Society for Propagating the Gospel: Meeting for business, in the Hall of Massachusetts Bank, 4, P. M.

Auxiliary Foreign Missionary Society of Boston and Vicinity: Report and Addresses, in Hanover Church, half past 7, P. M. Collection.

Prayer Meeting: in Park Street Church, 5, A. M.
Prison Discipline Society: Meeting for business, in
Hanover Vestry, 4, P. M.

The Massachusetts Missionary Society will hold its annual meeting in the Vestry of Hanover Street Church on Tuesday, the 26th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the transtion of business.—On the evening of the same day, a pub meeting of the friends of the Society will be held in Han over Street Church, when the annual Report will be read,

CLERGYMEN.

MESSES. WILLIS & RAND,—Permit me to express thro' your paper my earnest desire that all my ministerial bretheren would make their arrangements so as to encourage and aid by their presence the important anniversarief of election week. It is their solemn duty as the Lord's watchmen to be present and see with their own eyes and hear with their own ears how the various ins ditutions of Christian benevois lence are prospering. Besides, there is an impulse given to the mind, and a glow to the heart by being present, compared with which the amount read a week or month after vards is flat. Mingling in these annual jubilees adds a cert in something to ministerial character which study cannot apply.

A PASTOR.

NORFOLK CONFERENCE OF CHURCHES.

NORFOLK CONFERENCE OF CHURCHES.
This Body held its semi-ant and meeting on Tuesday '2th is set at the Meeting-house of Rev. D. Huntington's Society, is 2 North Bridgewater.

At 9 o'clock, the Pastors and delegated members convented for the transaction of current business. At 10 was a public meeting, for narratives of the state and prospects of eligion within the bounds of the confes nec. The afternoon was spent in public worship, and the celebration of the Lord's Supper. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Storrs, of Braintree, from Ezekiel 12: 27; after which was taken the usual dection in aid of Domestic Missions.

The whole number of clurches in the Conference is twenty. Seventeen were represented on this occasion, viz; Evangelical church in Stoughton, Second church in Doreks ster, church in Milton, First in Braintree, church in N. Bridgewater, in Easton, in Sharon, 1st and 2d in Randolph, Union of Braintree and Weymouth, church in Bridgewater, list in Weymouth, Union of E. and W. Bridgewater, church in Hanson, 1st in Abington, Evangelical church in Can ton, and in Dorehester village. The last two are of rece at origin—the former has a pastor, installed in March last, and is, at the present time, in a highly encouraging condition; the latter has, for several months, held public wore hip in a chapel prepared for that purpose; but is now going forward in active measures for the recettion of a meeting-to of Rev. Mr. Hunter, enjoying a season of special refrest ing from on high, which already calls for the most lively trude to Zion's King; while, at the same time, it clear-bors; and although without a pastor is, under the labors of Rev. Mr. Hunter, enjoying a season of special refrest ing from on bigh, which already calls for the most lively trude to Zion's King; while, at the same time, it clear-bors is a far intered harvest to come.

In general it must be said, that the churches of this Conference are in a shumbering state. Yet did the meeting bear witness to much deep feeling on the subject; and the meeting spirit still linge

R ELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

Forei in Religious Intelligence .- Our English Magatines for April are received; but our columns are overflowing and wee can only glean a few particulars this week.

The London Baptist Magazine announces the death of the Rev. 1t. Burton, an English Baptist Missionary at Digals, in India. He died at Bankipore, near Patna, Sept. 6, 1828, in the 32d year of his age, and the 9th of his missionary labors. His wife died in 1826, leaving two children, who are now iir England.

are now in England.

Church Missionary Society.—The Rev. Messrs. Farrar and Lixon and Mrs. Farrar, sailed from England Feb. 13th, destined to Bombay. Rev. A. N. Brown was about to proceed to New-Zealand, in company of Mr. C. Davis returning thidler. Their wives and Mrs. Hart go with them.—The wast of laborers has led to the suspension, for the present, of the mission in the Sea District, Western Africa. Mr. and Mrs. Gerber, having suffered in their health at Water-loo, have removed to Hastings, both in the River District.

Cardinal FRANCIS-SEVERIN CASTIGLIONI has Cardinal Francis-Severits Gastifiction has been elected Pope at Rome, by the style of Pius VIII. He was born at Cingoli, 19th Nov. 1761,—and is said to be of small stature and in delicate health. His Foreign Secretary is Cardinal Albani, who was born in 1750, and who of course is now nearly an Octogenarian.

Funds for Foreign Missions.—At the meeting of the Oneida Auxiliary of the American Board, held in this village on Wednesday last, the Treasurer reported collections, during the preceding year, in this and the neighboring counties, amounting in cash to \$2,540 05—articles of clothing \$609 36—exclusive of several boxes and parcels not brought into the estimate.—Utica Journal.

woung Men's Dom. Miss. Society.—The first annual meeting of the Young Men's Domestic Missionary Society for Hartford County, was held in this city on Tuesday evening last. The object of this Society is to supply the destitute churches of this County—and so far as their means will allow, to aid the Domestic Missionary Society of Connectitut in supplying the destitute in other parts of the State.

The Report of the Executive Committee states that between \$300 and \$400 have been expended by the Society in the support of feeble churches, the past year. The Executive Committee have determined to form auxiliaries in other parts of the County.—Hartford Observer.

Mide'le town, Pa.-Elder Dimock of Bridgewater write. Middle toren, Pa.—Elder Dimock of Bridgewater writes to the editor of the Baptist Register, that a revival connected in Middle town in the early part of last winter, under the labors of Mr. Parker. Thirty persons have been baptized on a procession of their faith; and at the date of the letter, the work was still spreading.

Midway, S. C.—The Rev. J. Cousar gives an account, in the Charleston Ot server, of a revival which has existed in Midway, Salem, m are than a year. About 120 persons have been added to the communion of the saints, in that

The Fayettville County 1 ble Society, Ky, has fulfilled its resolution, for supplying ever y family in the county with a Bible.

The Norfolk Bible Society, Va. resolved in Jan. 1828, to supply every destitute family with the Bible, in that and 8 other counties, within one year. On the next day, the Portsmouth Bible Society assumed the pledge so far as it related to two counties and part c. another; and has redeemed the pledge. In December, the Societies existing in 3 other counties, severally assumed portions of the pledge for their own counties. The remainder were still on the hands of the Norfolk Society, and their agent has been over the ground, and eventually brought the friends of the Bible in each county to act upon the subject.

Ministerial Removal .- The Congregational churches at Ministerial Removal.—The Congregational currens at Belfast and Kennebunk, Me. have severally invited the Rev. Beriah Green of this town to become their Pastor. Mr. Green has requested and received his dismission from the Church, of which he was Pastor, in this place, and he will probably accept one of these invitations. Brandon (Vt.) Tel.

ORDINATIONS, &c.

At Keene, N. H. May 6, Mr. EDWARD HALE, as an Evangelist. Sermon and consecrating Prayer by Rev. Mr. Merriam of Royalston, Ms.

Rev. Thos. W. Cort, late Rector of St. Peter's Church Salem, has accepted the Rectorship of Christ Church,

May 13th, the Rev. BEZALEEL SMITH was ord pastor of the Congregational church and society in Rye, N.H. Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Dana, of Newburyport, from Rom.

In New Milford, Conn. Rev. Andrew Elliott, D. D. Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in that place.

May 14. Mr. JOHN L. SIBLEY, "from the Cambridge heological School," was ordained paster of the Congrega-onal church and cociety in Stow. Sermon by Dr. Lowell.

On Wednesday, the 16th April, the Rev. Ett SMITH On Wednesday, the 16th April, the Rev. ELI SMITH was installed as pastor of the Paris Presbyterian congregation, by the Ebenezer Presbytery.—Lexington Lum.

Installed at Lebanon, N. H., over the Congregational Church, May 13, Rev. PHINEHAS COOKE, late of Acworth. Invocation and reading of the scriptures by Rev. Mr. Clayes, of Meriden; prayer by the Rev. Mr. Barstow, of Keene; sermon by the Rev. Mr. Woods, of Newport; prayer at installation by Rev. Prof. Shurtheff, of Dartmouth College; charge by the Rev. Mr. Arnold, of Abteach; fellowship by the Rev. Prof. Howe, of D. Coll.; address by the Rev. Mr. Perry, of Lyme; concluding prayer by the

the Rev. Mr. Perry, of Lyme; concluding prayer by the Rev. Mr. Towne, of Hanover. The Rev. SYLVESTER G. PIERCE was installed by the Presbytery of N. port. over the Presbyterian Church in Dracut, the 29th of April. Introductory prayer by the Rev Mr. Merrill, of Dracut, E. P.; sermon by the Rev. Dr. Mr. Merrill, of Dracut, E. P.; sermon by the Rev. Dr. Woods, of Theol. Sem. Andover; consecrating prayer by the Rev. Dr. Dana, of Newburyport; charge to the pastor by the Rev. Mr. Mikimore, of Newbury; fellowship by the Rev. Mr. Proudfit, of Newburyport; address by the Rev. Mr. Phelps, of Pittsfield; concluding prayer by the Rev. Mr. Welsh, of Plaietow.

SECULAR SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.

FOREICN.

The Catholic Relief or Emancipation Bill has passed both houses of Parliament, received the signature of the king, and become a law of the land. Those long disfranchised subjects of the government will now keep a jubilee. There is some drawback, however, in the simultaneous passage of a new law, limiting the right of suffrage to persons having freeholds of 40 shillings. On the other hand, many Protestants fear, that the extension of privilege will only give greater scope to jesuitical usurpation. For ourselves we rejoice when any portion of the human family are made frue, and equal to their brethren. The vote in the house of Lot ds was, yeas 217, nays 112; majority 105. It is fifty years since the Catholic Question was brought forward in the English House of Commons on the 18th of March, 1779, and passed that House, March 18th, 1829, just fifty years.

Minister to Constantinople.—The Right Hon. Re bert Gordon (brother to the Earl of Aberdeen) has been app ointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Sublime Ottoman Porte; and it is thence inferred by some, that Great Britian is about to take an active part in the affairs of the East, and set limits to the ambition of Russia.

The Cabinet of St. Petersburgh has communicated to that a ne Cabinet of St. Petersburgh has communicated to that of Prussia the documents connected with the late negotiations with the Ottoman Porte. It is understood that his Imperial Majesty has formally declined his intention to discontinue the war till the Porte shall display more friendly views.

ly views.

War.—The notes of preparation in Russia and Turkey, were at the highest pitch, and indicated a positive and efficient renewal of hostilities as soon as the season permitted. At the same time the prospect increased of a negotiation between the Freuch Ministers, and those of England rand France (with the tacit assent of Russia) for a settlement of Greek affairs on the basis of the treaty of London.

Assassination of the Russian Embassy in Persia:— Accounts via St. Petersburg, state that M. Gribojedoff the Russian Ambassador to Persia, and his suit, had been as sas-ina'ed at Teheran, a capital of Persia.

snaced at Teheran, a capital of Persia.

Advices from Rome mention that much distress was anticipated among the lower classes in consequence of the increased price of all kinds of grain, and that some measures
had been adopted by the local authorities to diminish the
evil, by giving employment and pay to as many as possible.

evil, by giving employment and pay to as many as possible.

Terrible Hurricane at Japan.—Information from Japan, received by way of Pekin, states that on the night of the 17th Sept. a terrible hurricane, such as in the recollection of the Japanese never had been experienced before, occurred in the bay of Nangasocki, by which the greatest part of the town of that name, and the island of Decima, were destroyed. In the bay of Nangasocki alone, upwards of 700 people lost their lives.

people lost their lives.

From Mexico.—In a slip received at New York from Key West, May 2d, it is stated that tranquility had been in a great measure restored in Mexico. Guerreco has been installed president, amidst the acclaumations of the lepers, or mob and army. Some important changes in the government were expected. At present the army and navy are without pay, and the treasury without a dollar.

DOMESTIC.

Minister to France.—William C. Rives of Virginia, has been appointed by the President to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France; in the place of James Brown, who has requested permission to return.

Commerce with Austria.—The President has issued his

commerce with Addria.—The President has issued his proclamation amounting that United States vessels on entering the ports of the Austrian empire are not subject to the payment of higher tonnage duties than are levied on Austrian vessels, and declaring, in conformity with the act of Jan. 7, 1824, that the discriminating duty on Austrian vessels, in the ports of the United States, is discontinued.

Lieutenant Prescott, of the U. S. army, has arrived at Nantucket, to commence the operations for opening a ship channel in the harbour of that interesting port.

William Low, Esq. is appointed Postmaster at Concord N. H. in place of his brother Gen. Joseph Low, removed.

N. H. in place of his brother Gen. Joseph Low, removed.

Firginia Election.—The elections in Virginia for the choice of the members of the next Congress, are closed. All the members of the last Congress are re-elected, except four, viz: John Randolph, who is succeeded by Mr. J. T. Bouldin, John Floyd, succeeded by Robert B. Craig, Burweil Bassett, succeeded by Richard Coke, Jr. and Isaac Leffler, succeeded by Philip Doddridge.

Khode Island.—The Legislatuse has referred the proposed charter for the city of Providence to the June session. It has refused, 53 to 11, to change the judicial system of the State which was established in 1827.

The Hero.—Gen. Lafayette has sent to Charlestown for a logshead of earth from Bunkerhill Battle Ground, to be placed over his body at his burial. The authorities of the town will comply with the request; and the earth will be taken from near the spot where Warren fell.

The bill to loan the credit of the state to the Delaware

The bill to loan the credit of the state to the Delaware

The bill to loan the credit of the state to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for \$500,000, pased the New-York Senate on Saturday, by a vote of 15 to 8, and was approved by the Governor the same day.

The first Steamboat, with engine complete, ever built on the borders of the Connecticut, was launched on Friday the Sth, at Springfield. Her name is "Vermont," and she will ply between Hartford and Bellows Falls, &c.

win pry between Hartford and Beilows Falls, &c.

The ship Boston, arrived at Charleston on the 6th inst. from Liverpool, has on board 7121 bars of iron for the South Carolina Rail Road Company.

Fire.—The extensive mansion of Mr. Featherstonhaugh in Duanesburgh, 130 feet by 40, has been burnt to the ground. The family had a narrow escape. The whole of the library, papers, and engravings and other important objects, which Mr. F. had been more than 20 years in collecting, were entirely consumed. ng, were entirely consumed.

The store, goods and papers of Mr John G. Bowen, of dount Desert, Me. have been consumed by fire. Loss about

\$1000.

The factory in Hingham, belonging to Mr. Hapgood, together with his dwelling house, furniture, outhouses, &c. was destroyed by fire on Saturday night last, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

Augusta.—The Mayor of this city, instructed by the Board of Aldermen, addressed a note to the different pastors requesting them to solicit contributions for the sufferers by the recent great fire in Augusta, Ga. Mr. Alderman Armstrong, who was appointed to receive them, acknow-Armstrong, who was appointed to receive them, acknow-ledges the receipt of 1,561 85, from 19 different churches.

In the Cherokee nation, a man was lately burnt so severe-ly, while in a state of intoxication, that he survived but three days. In that nation, two "log-rollings" have lately been made without rum; and yet the logs were well rolled. In most of the Districts of the Cherokee nation, emigraion by eurolment has but few advocates, if any

The Presbytery of Huntingdon, Pa. have pledged them-elves to support the cause of Temperance, by example and

Schools of Vice .- Catharine Cashiere, a black woman Schools of Vice.—Catharine Cashiere, a black woman, was lately hung in New York for murder committed in a state of intoxication. As she passed the Penitentiary buildings, on her way to the gallows, she pointed to them and observed—"That place was my roin. To it I owe my present situation. I was sent to the Penitentiary many years ago, when I was quite a child, for some trilling offence, and the depravity I there hearned, has been the means of my appearing in this character." "Yes," said her mother who was in the carriage, "from the hour she was taken from me and confined in that place, I have never had any control over her. It was her rum."

A melancholy accident occurred at Baltimore on Sunday

A melancholy accident occurred at Baltimore on Sunday A melancholy accident occurred at Dattinore on Sunday afternoon the 3d inst. by the upsetting of a pleasure boat in the bason, in which were three persons, one of whom, a young man, was drowned. Another, and the father of the unfortunate young man above, was so much exhausted when taken from the water, that he died soon after. The Circus.-The Rochester Observer states, that an

equestrian corps has for a few weeks past paraded the streets of that place, but have been obliged to leave it for

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. George W. Vincent, to Miss Alice Walker; Mr. Josiah Sawyer, of Harvard, to Miss Mary

Walker; Mr. Josiah Sawyer, of Harvard, to Miss Mary C. Sanger.
In Charlestown, Mr. Charles Edmands, to Mrs. Mehitable Dennis, both of C.—In Lowell, Mr. Cyrus French, to Miss Sabrina Fenno.—In Weston, Darius Young, to Miss Abiguil Sanderson.—In Gloucester, Capt. John Hooper, to Miss Nency Webber.
In Portland, Mr. Aklen Bradbury, to Miss Caroline G. Fowler.—In Edgartown, Mr. Freeman P. Coffin, to Miss Caloe Dexter.—In Bath, Me. Mr. Edward Hodgkins, to Miss Mary B. daughter of Luke Lambard, Esq.; Mr. Waldron Mars, to Miss Mary Morrison.—In Georgetown, Capt. Andrew Tarbox, of Westport, to Miss Louisa, daughter of Caot. Richard Hagan. Capt. Richard Hagan. In Frankfort, Me. Gen. John Crosby, to Miss Pamela Hill.

DEATHS.

In this city, Mrs. Ann, wife of Mr. Thomas Sanderson, formerly of Biddeford, Mc. 25.—Mrs. Eunice, wife of Capt. L. Lawrenson, 40; Mrs. Ann Kent, 39; Michael Sheen, 32; Mary Ann Horton, 26; Margaret Cobb, 39; Ebenezer Warner, 37; Mrs. Joanna, wife of Mr. Loring Brown, 40;

Mrs. Sophia, wife of Mr. John Doggett, 46; Mr. Timothy Fessenden, of Swauzey, N. M. 63.

In Charlestown, Mrs. Mary Lewis, 67; Miss Nancy Tapley, 22.—In Quincy, Capt. Joseph Baxter, 89; Mr. Charles Adams, 20.—In Danvers, Mr. Humphrey Clark, of this city, 67.—In Medford, Mrs. Mary, relict of the late Benjamin Hall, Esq. 92.—In Sherburne, Mr. Convers Bigelow, 74.—In Portsmouth, Mr. Gideon Walker, 66.—In Attleborough, Mr. John Chapman, 76, a revolutionary soldier and pensioner.—In Middletown, Conn. William Henry Paine, 20, son of Hon. Edward Paine, of Georgia.—In Tolland, Rev. Nathaniel Williams, D. D. 94; Cessar Clark, a colored man, 100 years, a revolutionary pensioner.—In Gloucester, Mr. Amos Davis, 86, a soldier of the revolution. In Westmoreland, N. H. Mr. Zebadias Paine, 74.—In Sullivan, Mr. George Nims.

In Ryegate, Vt. Hon. James Whitelaw, 81.—In Braintee, Vt. Samson Nichols, Esq. 70.

In Union, Me. Robecca H. daughter of Col. Isaac Conant, 13 years—also his infant son, Andrew Jackson, 4 mos. Col. C. a few days since, lost his only brother.

In Willbraham, N. Par. Rev. Ezekiel Terry, 54.

In Washington, D. C. Dr. Elnathan Judson, Surgeon of the U. S. navy, and brother of the Missionary in Burmah. In Hanson, Mrs. Crissa, consort of Capt. Cyrus Monroe, 25 years, and Mr. Blaney Phillips, 33. They were brother and sister—both died on the same day within eleven hours of each other, and of the same day within eleven

NEW RELIGIOUS WORKS.

NEW RELIGIOUS WORKS.

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nd beautiful edition from stereotype plates.
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with Select Hymns, large, common, and pocket sizes; var ous bindings—The Select Hymns can be had separate. In Press and will be published next week. In Press and tott to published heat there were the Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Character, Literary, Professional, and Religious, of Dr. John Mason Good. By Olinthus Gregory, LL.D. with the Sermon occasioned by his booth.

Olintius Gregory, Land Moral Science, designed to exhibit the original susceptibilities of the mind, and the rule by which the rectitude of any of its states or feelings induced.

to exhibit the original susceptibilities of the mind, and the rule by which the rectitude of any of its states or feelings should be judged.

The Third Edition of Park-Street Lectures, by Rev. Dr. Griffin, will be published early in June.

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May 21.

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HAVE recently received from England and Germany, everal invoices, which added to their former stock, make mextensive assortment of Standard Works in Theology, Classical Works for Students in Divinity, and valuable

several invoices, which added to their former stock, make an extensive assortment of Standard Works in Theology, Classical Works for Students in Divinity, and valuable Religious Publications, among them are—
Scott's, Henry's and Clarke's Commentary on the Scriptures, Burkett on the New Testament, Horne's Introduction, Neil's History of the Puritans, Magee on the Atonement, Milaer's and Mosheim's Church History, Dwight's and Hopkins' System of Divinity, Burnett's History of the Reformation, Horne on the Pesdins, Gesenius' Isaiah, Flatt's Lectures on Corinthians and Romans, Neander's General Clarch History, Brown's Dictionary of the Bible, Back's Theological Dictionary, Henry's Letters to Anxious Inquirers, Mackinght on the Episties, Campbell's Four Gospels, Doddridge's Family Expositor, Rosenmuller's and Kuinoel's Commentaries, Owen on the Hebrews, Shuckford's Sacred and Profane History connected, Gaston's Collections, Hunter's Sacred Biography, Harris' Natural History of the Bible, Jamieson's Sacred History, Young Minister's Companion, Preacher's Manual, Prideaux's Connexions, Ridgeley's Body of Divinity, Taylor's Holy Living and Dying, Sale's Koran, Robinson's Scripture Characters, Lowth's Lectures on Isaiah, Doederlein's Theology, DeWett's Commentary on the Paslms, Do. Introduction to the Old Testament, Hartman's Introduction to the Scripture, Bagster's English Version of the Polygiot Bible, with Scripture, References, and parallel and illustrative passages, Miller's Letters to Unitarians, and also his Letters on Clerical Habits, Rutherford's Letters, Pascal's Provincial Letters, Foster's Essays on Decision of Character, Pepular Ignorance, &c. Keilii Opuscula, Henry's Communicants Companion, Brown's, Staurt's, and Uphan's Philosophy, Orton's Exposition of the O. T. Stuart's Commentary on the Hobrews, Do. Hebrew Commonwealth, Do. Introduction to the Old Testament, Start and Epishe Lexicon, Pr. Porter's Analysis of Rhetorical Delivery, Schleuner's Lexicon of the New Testament, Start and Flatt's Elements of Bibl

Cillotson, Cecil, Bates, Barrow, Flavel, Leighton, To

The Works of Scott, Reid, Buck, Witherspoon, Fuller, Tillotson, Cecil, Bates, Barrow, Flavel, Leighton, Toplady, Butler, Paley, Newton, Lightfoot, Lord Bacon, Josephus, Robertson, Bellamy, Thornton, Foster and Chalmers. Sermons of Masilion. Horsley, Kollock, Emmons, Saurin, Dwight, Lathrop, Lansing, White, Cooper, Clarke, Worcester, Venn, Davies, Ogood, Bradley, Buckminster, Keith, Parish, Wesley, Chalmers and Robinson.

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C. & B. have on hand a great variety of Books suitable for Subbath School Libraries, Reveards, and Instruction, a particular list of which may be found on the Cover of the Missionary Herald for May—they will be sold on the saue terms and prices, as at Sabhath School Depositories.

*** The Reverend Clergy and Students in Drinity are requested to call and examine C. & B.'s Catalogue and terms before purchasing. Those reziding at a distance, by forwarding their orders, will receive prompt attention for any work published in Europe or America, and on terms that will give satisfaction—the goods well packed and forwarded to any part of the country as directed. A Liberal Credit will be given if required.—In connexion with their Bookstore, C. & B. have an extensive Establishment where PRINTING is carried on in all its Branches, and executed with neatness and Despatch.—Authors desirous to Publish will mee Kaylith liberal encouragement. May 21.

cuted with neatness and Despatch.—Authors desirous (Publish will meet with liberal encouragement. May 21. MEMOIR OF MRS. JUDSON .- Second Edition. THIS day published by LINCOLN & EDMANDS, No.

59, Washington Street, the Second Edition of the Memoirs of Mrs. Ann'll. Judson, late Missionary to Burmah. Including a History of the American Baptist Mission in the Burman Empire. By James D. Knowke. May 21. AMHERST ACADEMY.

THE Summer Term in this Institution will comment Wednesday the 20th inst. Amherst, May 19.

HOPKIN'S ACADEMY.

HOPKIN'S ACADEMY.

THIS Academy is beautifully situated in Hadley on the bank of Connecticut River within half an hour's ride of Northampton, Amherst and Mount Holyoke, which presents one of the most elegant and extensive prospects in New Englant. The society is good, and board may be obtained in tine most respectable families.

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fidelity and success during H. Williams as Preceptress, whose fidelity and success during the last term justly entitle them to the confidence of the Trustees and Pupils.

Few, if any institutions present more inducements to Pa-ents who wish to educate their children.

ents who wish to educate their children.
Taition from \$3 to \$4 per quarter.

Board \$1,50 per week including washing.

Parents are requested to inform the Teachers what stulies they wish their children to pursue.

Hadley, May 21, 1829.

POETRY.

From the African Repository.

APPEAL TO NEW-ENGLAND FOR MISSIONS

TO AFRICA. When injured Africk's captive claim,
Loads the sad gale with startling moan,
The frown of deep, indignant blame,
Bend not on Southern climes alone.

Her toil, and chain, and scalding tear Our daily heard with luxuries deck, And to dark Slavery's yoke severe, Our fathers helped to bow her neck.

If shambering in the thoughtful breast, Or Justice or Compassion dwell, Call from their couch the hallowed guest. The deed to prompt, the prayer to swell Oh, lift the hand, and Peace shall bear

Her olive where the palm-tree grows, And torrid Africk's deserts share The fragrance of Salvation's rose. But if with Pilate's stoic eye,
We calmly wash when blood is spilt,
Or deem a cold, unpitying sigh
Absolves us from the stain of guilt;

Or if like Jacob's recreant train. Who traffic'd in a brother's wo, We hear the suppliant plead in vain, Or mock his tears that wildly flow

Will not the judgments of the skies,
Which threw a shield round Joseph sold,
Be roused by fettered Africk's cries
And change to dross the oppressor's gold?
Hartford, Conn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BURMAN LITERATURE AND RELIGION.

From the Columbian Star. We are allowed by the Rev. Dr. Bolles, Corresponding Secretary to the Board of the Baptist Convention, to place before our readers it, annexed letter from the Rev. George Boardman, one of our Missionaries near the Burman Em pire. The subject is exceedingly curious and interesting. TAVOY, SEPT. 27, 1828

Reverend and dear Sir .- In an accompanying letter, you will find it stated, that, by a careful investigation recently made, it has been ascertained, that of the population of this Province, not one per-son in a hundred is employed in literary pursuits. Of those who are thus employed, but few attain to the rank of learned men, even in the Burman ac-ceptation of the term. To show more clearly the importance of an entirely new system of education in these provinces, is the object of the present letter. however to be distinctly understood, that I do not exalt this branch of missionary work at the expense of others. While I am deeply sensible of the importance of schools for the young, I must say that the preaching of the Gospel, is in my view, the grand means of accomplishing the great work of reformation which is now going on so p work of reformation which is now going on so prosperously throughout the world. Schools for the young tend to prepare the mind for a more candid attention to the Gospel; at least they will remove many of the erroneous prejudices which fortify the minds of the aged against divine truth.

Gandama, the founder of the Boodhist religion,

was a native of Hindooston. He died 2572 years ago; and the books said to contain his doctrines, were written at Ceylon, in Sandwich Pali, a dialect of the Sansich, and contain all that the Burmans know of religion, philosophy, geography, astronomy and general science. Some even maintain, that he taught grammar. In whatever language his books were first written, they are now extant in the Pali, and were conveyed to Burmah from Ceylon. Hence the Pali language is, in the view of a Bur-man, the depository of every thing sacred, every thing divine, and in fine every thing valuable to be known. A man is celebrated and called a learned man, in proportion to hisability to repeat memoriter successive passages from the books in this sacred language. Whatever errors Gandama, an Indian Prince, entertained 2400 years ago, those same er-rors are believed now by the whole population of Bur-mah. And as his instructions were not confined to religion, but embraced science in general, religion and science are to Burmans equally divine; and a man will renounce his false religion as soon as his false science. I have before me one of their books, second to none in their estimation. It is a mixture of religion, metaphysics and cosmography, and will inform ne to a nicety how many divisions of mind there are; how many various exercises of thought; how many kinds of annihilation; how many divisions of mat-ter, with all the wonderful minutize of production and destruction; how large the great central mountain is; how high, how broad, how sustained, by how many lakes and mountains encircled, by how many great islands (or continents,) and how many small islands surrounded; how the heavenly bodie whirl round this mountain; what is the age to which the inhabitants of the several islands and other imaginary places attain; and all the ten thousand fa-bles that were dreamed out by Gandama, and are now floating in the brains of all his followers.— These wonderful books of that atheistical, but ingenious Indian, contain the precise boundaries of all owledge, human and divine, with nothing to add abate or amend. The simple doctrine, that there is such a continent as Europe, Asia, Africa, or America, is a heresy not to be believed; and the declaration, that there are not four great islands or continents surrounding a central mountain 1608000 miles high above the ocean, and extending as deep below, being in direct contradiction to Scripture, it no more to be believed, than that the earth is glo-bular and revolves about the sun. Tell a Burman what you know from personal observation of geography, and although under the English government he will not charge the lie upon you in words, he does in his heart, and will do it in words when your back is turned. They will as readily renounce the whole system of Gandama, as believe such a continent as America .- Soon after I opened the Zayat, a man told me that the people did not reject my general doctrine, but they could not believe that I came from a continent west of this .- I wish I could analyze a learned Burman's mind & thoughts, and present to your inspection the several parts. It would then appear in how different a channel from ours, all his thoughts run. He supposes that he has passed through countless states of being, from the meanest reptile, and has, at length, with great labor and pain, attained to the state of man. One of his greatest fears is, that when his present state terminates, he may sink down to be a brute or an insect again. He has no strong consolation like those who have fled for refuge to lay hold on the hope set before them in the Gospel. He prays before his image or pagoda, that as a final terminamay find repose in utter annihilation. But he has scarcely a single hope of at-taining so great a blessing for millions and millions

The whole system of Gandama has a tendency to cramp the intellectual powers;-professedly di-vine in its origin, it demands credence without evidence; wanting nothing, it spurns improvement. disdains the suggestions of experience, and flat denies the testimony of the external senses. What a man sees with his own eyes, he is not to believe because the scriptures teach otherwise. When I have pointed out some of these palpable false state the Burmans have laughed at my ingenuity, and believed the dreamer still. Thus all the chanels of information are blocked up; all foreign science is an innovation, the offspring of dangerous heresy.—There is no fellowship of thought between them and us on any subject. Every thing appears to them in a different light, they look at every thing through a different medium, they attribute every thing to a different cause, seek a remedy

of evils, from a different quarter, and entertain, in ne, a set of thoughts and imaginations altogether different from ours.

To patronize the schools then, in which their own system and that only is taught, is only to strengthen them in their present errors. As long as Gandama's books are school books, the people cannot be more enlightened than he was. Could only one avenue be opened between the real world and the Burman intellect, there would be a total subversion of their present modes of thinking. If a new set of well chosen books could be introduced into the Kyoungs, I should rejoice to see them flourish. If this cannot be done, and I think it cannot, how important that schools be extensively established where such books shall be used. Transplant a youth from a Kyoung to one of our schools, or give him our books, and he will in a short time be 2370 years in advance of his countrymen, in that knowledge which experience and observation communicate. All this from books merely human. How immense then the change, should God in mercy grant a helicities that the state of the st grant a believing heart unto Salvation.

I remain, my dear Sir, Yours in the service of the Gospel, Gzo. D. BOARDMAN. REV. DE. BOLLES, Cor. Secretary.

HARVARD COLLEGE.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Mr. Hale.—In your paper of April 4th, I find certain documents purporting to be an answer to a note inserted in my reply to the Christian Examiner, which note Mr. John Lowell pronounces to be "of all libels which political and theological hatred have [has] fabricated, the most malicious and unprincipled." He represents me as charging the late President and Treasurer of Harvard College with having "embezzled monies belonging to the College"—i. e. as the words necessarily imply, with having intentionally and fraudulently appropriated the funds of the college to their own use. I have made no such charge. The words I have used do not assert it, nor imply it. It was said in my note, "I have been credibly and repeatedly informed that the accounts of the late President and Treasurer of Harvard College have never been properly adjusted and cannot be." But can there be nothing in the way of the proper adjustment of accounts of long standing, but intentional fraud! May there not have been carelessness, inaccuracy, and unintentional mistakes and errors, which rendered it difficult, if not impossible, properly to adjust them? I added, "A intentional mistakes and errors, which rendered it difficult, if not impossible, properly to adjust them? I added, "A large sum is said to be missing and not to be found." But is money never missing, except when it is embezzled, or intentionally concealed? Gentlemen need not trouble themselves to disprove or deny charges, which never have been urged against them. I have indeed been credibly and repeatedly informed, as have thousands of others before my note was published, that when the books of the late President and Temperater cape to be expensed.

peatedly informed, as have thousands of others before my note was published, that when the books of the late President and Treasurer came to be examined, it was found that they had not been kept in an accurate, business-like way; so far from it, they could not be properly adjusted, and it was with great labor and difficulty that any thing like a settlement was made. A large sum was said to be missing and not to be found. And whether it has been found to this day, or whether it has been ascertained what was done with it, does not satisfactorily appear. Surely the people as I said, have a right to know all about this business.

I have spoken of reports which have been in circulation. The documents you have published, sir, so far from silencing these reports, will have a contrary tendency. It appears that a committee of the Overseers was appointed "June 10th, 1826, to examine the Treasurer's accounts. Soon after the appointment of this committee, the Treasurer thought proper to resign his office. His accounts, however, were not submitted to the committee of the Overseers. A committee of the Corporation are appointed to the same series, with directions to cause the books of the Treasurer, "during the whole term of his continuance in office, a period of seventeen years, to be fully examined." But what need of this long and elaborate investigation, if his accounts have been regularly audited and satisfactorily adjusted from year to year! And does not the appointment of a committee with such extraordinary powers, show that there were sugirions and reports, even then! But let us see how this committee of the corporation proceed: The work assigned them is too great a tax upon their time and patience, and an attorney must be employed to assist them. By this attorney, Benjamin R. Nichols, Esq. "all the books, accounts ratterney must be employed to assist them. By this at racy, Benjamin R. Nichols, Esq. "all the books, account torney, Benjamin R. Nichols, Esq. "all the books, accounts and venchers are very laboriously and minutely examined, and all errors are very laboriously and minutely examined, and all errors are very laboriously and minutely examined, and all errors are corrected;" or, as he says under his own hand, "all the mistakes which have been discovered in the accounts are corrected." There are, then, errors, and mistakes which require correction,—just what has been so often reported, and what was intimated in my note. By this time, the business is prepared to be laid before the committee of the Overseers, who tell us they "did not think it at all necessary to examine the same accounts again." And thus the Board of Overseers are left as much in the dark, as to any particular and accurate knowledge of affairs, as they were at first; and so they continue, I believe, to this day.

As much of the force of this reply depends on the certificate of Mr. Nichols, the auditor, I shall be excused in recurring to it, and giving it a particular examination. And here let me say, that no reflection is intended to be cast on Mr. Nichols, in what follows—upon his integrity or capacity. He is, I am informed, an able accountant, and no

ty. He is, I am informed, an auto accountant, and doubt he disposed of a difficult case as well as any person doubt he disposed of a difficult case as well as any person could. "He has examined," he says, "all the accounts and vouchers of the late Treasurer and Steward"—i. e. all the accounts and vouchers which they have to exhibit; but he does not tell us that they have regular accounts of all their receipts and expenditures, and sufficient vouchers for all the monies they profess to have paid. He has examined all the accounts and vouchers which they have to exhibit; but he decrease any test all the same as a same as all the accounts and vouchers which they have to exhibit; but he does not say that all the expenditures have been in pursuance of votes of the Corporation, and that regular vouchers for the several payments were produced. But "satisfactory evidence," he says, "has been furnished of the payment of the several sums charged to them." Strange phraseology this, in the certificate of an auditor! "Satisfactory evidence!" What sort of evidence was this? Not regular youchers certainty; for if so, he would have saids. the payment of the payment of the phraseology this, in the certificate of an auditor! "Satisfactory evidence!" What sort of evidence was this! Not regular vouchers certainly; for if so, he would have said so. The evidence might satisfy the mind of Mr. Nichols, and still not be such as the public have a right to demand in matters of this nature. Again, "all the mistakes which have been discovered in the accounts are corrected, &c." Mr. N. corrected all the mistakes which he discovered. But pray how many were there which he did not discover! He discovered! And what was the nature of the mistakes that were discovered! Had not the gentienen charged themselves with all they had paid out! Or had they committed blunders occasionally both ways! And what was the amount of these mistakes! one thousand dollars, or two, or forty! And what was the number of them! How many did Mr. Nichols actually discover! Were they of frequent and almost continual occurrence? Or did they frequent and almost continual occurrence? Or dot they of frequent and almost continual occurrence. Or dot they of frequent and almost continual occurrence? Or dot they of frequent and almost continual occurrence? Or dot they of frequent and almost continual occurrence? Or dot they of frequent and almost continual occurrence? Or dot they of frequent and almost continual occurrence? Or dot they of frequent and almost continual occurrence? Or dot they of frequent and almost continual occurrence? Or dot they of frequent and almost continual occurrence? Or dot they of frequent and almost continual occurrence? Or dot they of frequent and almost continual occurrence? Or dot they of frequent and almost continual occurrence? Or dot they of frequent and almost continual occurrence? Or dot they of frequent and almost continual occurrence? Or dot they of frequent and almost continual occurrence? Or dot they of frequent and almost continual occurrence? Or dot they of frequent and almost continual occurrence? Or dot they of frequent and almost continual occurrence? Or d of frequent and almost continual occurrence? Or did they appear but seldom and casually? But, greater or smaller, we are told they are "corrected." How? were regular vouchers afterwards produced? or was the word of the gentlemen taken is the place of vouchers? or was the result guessed at, and jumped at, according to the best light that could be obtained? But, finally, "the books are regularly closted." What does this mean? that the books had been fairly and regularly the regular to rolly that whether accurate regulars. ly and accurately kept? or only data, whether accurate or not, a result has at length been formed, and the work of examination finished! And who closed the books? the Treasurer, or the Auditor! It was the duty of the Treasurer to have all his accounts correctly cast and well vouched, and his books regularly closed, before they went into the Auditor's hands. But here, it would seem that the Auditor's hands. hands. But here, it would seem that the Anditor, having corrected all the mistakes which be discovered, was left to close the books binself. And now I would inquire of this Auditor, how long he was engaged in this laborious employment? Whether it did not occupy him for a full year or more? Whether he did not charge, and feel that he had earned, three thousand dollars, as a compensation for his services? Whether he did not represent to the committee that employed him, that the Treasurer ought to pay this charge? And whether his compensation did not come, directly or indirectly, from the Treasurer?

The certificate of Mr. Lowell in behalf of the late President, requires, before I close, a cursory examination. And here I would ask, first of all, with what propriety Mr. Lowell presents this certificate? He was not a committee to examine and audit the President's accounts. Neither is he a member of the Corporation. Nor is he supposed to have a t here, it would seem that the Auditor, has

amine and audit the President's accounts. Neither is he a member of the Corporation. Nor is he supposed to have a member of the Corporation. Nor is he supposed to have a more perfect knowledge of facts, than some other persons which might be named. Why then should be volunteer his services in this way? He feels bound, he says, "under express authority from Dr. Kirkland, to declare, that his accounts with the corporation of Harvard College were completely adjusted, immediately after his resignation." But allow me to ask, would it be proper for Dr. Kirkland to make a declaration such as this in his own person? Or if he did make it, could he expect the public to be satisfied with it? What man would think of offering testimony in his own case, and on his own behalf, that his "accounts, &c. were completely adjusted?" But if Dr. K. could not properly make such a declaration in his own person, how can he confer "authority" upon another person to do it for him? perty times such a declaration in his own person, how can he confer "authority" upon another person to do it for him? How can he authorize a second person to say that for him, which he could not properly say for himself? With what propriety then, I repeat the question, does Mr. Lowell present himself before the public with his certificate on this secasion? And with what zeal and bitterness does he present himself? For merely publishing, as what I had often heard, 1

that the accounts of the late Treasurer and President of Harvard College "had not been properly adjusted, and coseld not be," I am denounced as an 'atrocious libeller"—as having uttered 'the most malicious and unprincipled libel which political and theological hatred has ever fabricated. 'Volunteering his rervices in such a way, and in such a spirit, it might well be supposed that Mr. Lowell would make his certificate as strong as it could be, consistently with trath. How has he made it? This is now to be considered.

"Dr. Kirkland's accounts," he is authorized by Dr. Rirkland himself to say, "were completely adjusted, immediately after his resignation." But were they, Lusk, "g roperly adjusted" in a manner entirely satisfactory to all the members of the corporation! Were there not some who believed that he had ordered and received large su us of money from the Treasurer, which had not been voted by the corporation, and to which, of course, he was not properly entitled? I would inquire, in particular, whether, under his direction, a fund of \$25,000, given by the State in 1814, for the education of indigent young men, was not expended, at the rate of from four to six thousand dollars a year, and some of it upon the sons of wealthy pareats, till the whole was gone? I would ask whether he, did not expend, no doubt in a way which he thought right, but without the direction of the corporation, from seven to eight thousand dollars of the theological fund? I would ask whether, doring his Presidency, more than \$80,000 were not charged for repairs and incidental expenses, exclusive of buildings? I would ask, whether the corporation did not at length become alarmed at the amount of his expenditures, and expensely prohibit his making any further drafts epon the Treasurer without their order? I would ask whether, subsequent to this, he did not order and receive from the steward, without authority from the corporation, and had exhibited regular and satisfactory accounts of all his various receipts and expenditures? or on th

llected?
I might proceed to ask many other questions, and to call I might proceed to ask many other questions, and to call the attention of your readers to many other things. But as I designedly confine myself to an examination of the certificates which you have published, I at present forbear. The public will decide as to the purport of these certificates, and whether they are not of a nature to increase suspicion, rather than to allay it. All I wish, sir, is a fuir and full investigation. If the Board of Overseers (to whom this matter properly belongs) will take it up and examine it thoroughly and impartially, and it appears from their result that I am in the wrong, I certainly will acknowledge it. I will make all the reparation which the spirit or precepts of Christianity require.

I am indeed "a young man," unversed in matters of law, and libels. But I have been taught from my infancy that this is a land of free inquiry and discussion. I was early taught that it was safe to tell the honest truth with an honest heart. Governing my conduct by this simple rule, I

taught that it was safe to tell the honest truth with an honest heart. Governing my conduct by this simple rule, I have been brought hitherto in this matter. Providence has thrown in my way certain facts, having a vital bearing on the prosperity of my country and her religion; and these facts I have honestly and fearlessly disclosed. I could do no less. My conscience bears me witness that a strong sense of duty impelled me. The very attempts which have been made to fix the public gaze, and the public odium upon me, have seemed to decide it to be my duty to perform this work,—which I doubt not would otherwise have been performed by other pens.

vork,—which I doubt not would otherwise have been per-ormed by other pens.

I seek not to prolong this controversy, nor shall I shrink rom it. Hitherto I have been assailed in all my course with the cry of "ilbel," and confronted with browbeating by men in power. If I have done wrong, I should be glad y men in power. If I have done wrong, I should be glad o be convinced of the wrong, by other arguments than hreats and force—even though it be that which some Unitarian Editors have suggested—"an impartial jury." The mather would then have an opportunity of hearing such men as Hon. Nath'l Bowditch, Eben'-Francis, Esq. and Benj. R. Nichols, Esq. tell, under oath, "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

I am yours, &c.

P. S. Other Editors who have copied the communication above referred to, are respectfully requested to, do me, the

above referred to, are respectfully requested to do me ustice to give this a place in their columns. P. C.

A LARGE COMMUNION.

Soon after the martyrdom of Jerome of Prague, which occurred on the 20th of May, 1416, a civil war was kindled in the kingdom of Bohemia. John Ziska, the intrepid defender of the sentiments maintained by Jerome and by Huss, (who fell a martyr a few months before him) led the persecution. (who fell a martyr a few months before him) led the persecuted party. "At first, the populace were only a harmless, inquisitive, staring multitude; but as the Catholic Priests proceeded to publish in the churches, Bulls from the Pope, exhorting all kings, princes, dukes, lords, citizens and others, to take up arms against heresy, conjuring them by the wounds of Christ, to extirpate heretics, and promising the forgiveness of all sins to any person who should kill a Bohemian heretic, the people seceded in great multitudes, retired to the distance of about five miles from Prague, where they held meetings for public worship, elected their own they held meetings for public worship, elected their own feachers, and had the Lord's Supper administered to them at there hundred tables, formed by laying boards upon casks, the number of communicants amounting to FORTY THOUSAND."

TEMPERANCE.

toxicating liquor; and to use their endeavors to persuade their customers from the purchase or use such as they may continue to keep, except for med-icinal purposes." It was also voted, to adjourn to the last Monday in May, to consider the necessity of adopting further measures, and also of forming a County Temperance Society. They appointed a minister to deliver an address at that time; and invited the "retailers, tavern-keepers, civil authority, and all the friends of temperance throughout the county, to attend the adjourned meeting. The Tolland Conference of Churches, which met a few days afterward, highly approved these measures, and recommended to the churches within the county to attend the proposed meeting, by pastor and delegate.

Conn. Obs. abr.

Gardiner, Me .- A large proportion of the traders in the village have discontinued the sale spirituous liquors in drams; and some have disontinued the sale of it altogether. At a town meeting held several months since, a vote was pass ed by a large majority of the citizens, instructing the selectmen to give no licenses to retailers who persisted in the practice of selling drams; and a dis-position seems to be evidently manifested in the public, to sustain the efforts of the friends of temperance in their measures for reform.

Pulnam County, Georgia .- At a meeting of the Georgia Temperance Society, the following statement was made by the delegate form Putnam "One man, who had been formerly given up to intoxication, was struck with the object which our constitution aimed to accomplish, and procured a copy, though he had no expectation. fram-drinking was so fashionable in his neighborhood, that a society could be formed in it. However, he ventured to read the constitution to some of his neighbors, and to his surprise, all but a few approved its objects, and without a society, agreed to conform to its rules! We are convinced that since the subject of Temperance Societies has been agitated and formed in the State, not less than 1,000

of the house which he represents. Returning in a few days, he complained bitterly to a friend of ours, that neither in New-York nor Philadelphia could ne obtain an order for a single pip: !- Spectutor.

Abusive Taxation-The Columbian Register says, that \$1600 were expended last winter in the city of Washington, to supply the suffering poor with wood, besides about \$1000 in other articles. One of the Overseers estimated, three fourths of the persons relieved might have procured their own wood, if they had saved the money they spent for For the Boston Recorder.

MATHER'S COFFEE HOUSE.

In the delightful and flourishing village of Brooklyn, Conn. about twenty rods west of the Court House fronting the public square, Capt. Eleazer Mather has recently opened a Coffee House, and is ready to receive such share of patronage, as a generous and temperate public may suppose his accommodations deserve. He has established such regulations as to render his house what a Tavern should be. It is emphatically the Traveller's home. Ardent spirits are neither sold nor drank within the establishment. The traveller may repose his weary limbs in a good bed, with a well satisfied appetite, and lose his cares not in the formes of intoxication, but in the luxury of undisturbed sleep. His customers may never expect to be entertained by the Drunkard's song, or lulled to sleep by the melody of the toddy stick. The stand lee has taken in relation to ardent spirits, is worthy the highest commendation. What sober man wishes to be worried to sleep, by the cronking music or sonorous laugh of nocturnal tipplers. Will not an enlightened and temperate public manifest by their preference for this and similar establishments their unqualified diguest at that nauseating train of evil consequences, which attend MATHER'S COFFEE HOUSE. at that nauseating train of evil consequences, which aften the retail of ardent spirits, in houses set apart for the ac commodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, who either trave for business or pleasure? Experiment is the test of truth.

A Customer who prefers good morals to good Brandy Windham County, Conn., April 1829.

NEW SCHOOL

A SCHOOL will be opened at Medford on Monday the 13th inst., under the instruction and care of Mr. GEO. E. DELAVAN. It is intended that the school be of a high lit-

Delayar. It is intended that the school be of a high literary character, and that it embrace with science, the best influence of a moral and religious character.

Young Ladies and Boys will be received into the institution and instructed in all those studies usually taught in Academies in this State. Scholars from abroad will board in the Academy under the watch and care of the Instructer, who comes highly recommended, and has produced satisfactory evidence to the Committee of his qualifications to take charge of such a school. By order of the Committee.

A. Warner.

A. WARNER,
SAMUEL TRAIN.
References may be made in Boston to Rev. Dr. WISNER,
Rev. E. BEECHER, J. C. PROCTOR, Rev. Dr. EDWARDS

REMOVAL. MRS. SPENCER respectfully informs her friends that she has removed her SEMINARY to No. 8, Hayward Place, where she purposes the stedfast continuance of her very responsible duties with a sincere desire of being use-

ful in her profession.

Mrs. Spencer hopes that the new arrangement may meet
the approbation of her friends and the public, as Hayward
Place possesses many local advantages.

May 14.

ful in her profession.

ORPHAN LUCY; or the controlling Power of Youth-il Pietv. Together with a Narrative of Phebe Knowles, ust published and for sale by JAMES LORING, No. 132 ington Street.

o,—SABBATH SCHOOL SCENES. By a Sab-

Also, SABBATH SCHOOL SCENES. By a Sabbath School Teacher, of Massachusetts. To which is added, The History of a Female Sabbath Scholar.
A PIOUS MOTHER'S LOVE Illustrated. Interspersed with Pleasing Sketches of English Scenery.
Memoir of Legh Richmond, abridged for Sabbath Schools.
By Rev.H. N. Brinsmade. Approved by the Hartford Union.
A Series of Easy Lessons on the Lord's Prayer.
Mrs. Sherwood's Primer.
The Story of Aleck, or Pitcairn's Island. May 14.

FOR DEDICATION OR ORDINATION.

JUST published and for sale by JAMES LORING. No. 132, Washington Street,—An ANTHEM suitable to be performed at a Dedication or Ordination. By Benjamin Holt. To which is added an original Hymn Tune for the

occasions.

o,—Handel's Hallelujah Chorus. Mitchell's Lord's
Bray's Child of Mortality. Judgment Anthem.
's Canaan. May 14.

THE CHILD'S ASSISTANT. JUST published by E. & G. MERIAM, Brookfield, and or sale by RICHARDSON & LORD and PEIRCE &

for sale by RICHARDSON & LORD and FEIRCE & WILLIAMS, Boston,—

"THE CHILD'S ASSISTANT in acquiring Useful and Practical Knowledge." Price 12 1-2 cents. It is the design of this little work to present the subjects it embraces in such a point of view as to awaken interest

it embraces in such a point of view as to awaken interest as well as to convey instruction.

The Book comprises brief, comprehensive and interesting Lessons, chiefly in the form of Question and Answer, on the following subjects:—Geography—History—Aborigines of America—American History—The United States—American Revolution—Astronomy—Clouds, Winds, &c.—The Human System—Falsehood—Reading—Manners and Customs—Natural History—Industry—Governments—Instances of III Manners—Obedience—The Ten Commandments—Intemperance—Improper modes of Pronunciation corrected—Maxims—Etymological Table of Names, important for explaining Texts in the New Testament—Explanation of common French and Latin phrases—Definitions of the most difficult words in this book.—It also contains tables of Weight, Measure, Time, Money, &c. &c.

It is believed that most of the Lessons are of such a character as to tend to cherish a thirst for knowledge. The

cter as to tend to cherish a thirst for knowledge. The loral instruction contained in the work is such as none can easonably disapprove.

The work will in a few days also be for sale by Whipple acter as to tend to cherish a thirst for kno

& Lawrence, Salen; Charles Whipple, Newburyport; M. Newman, Andover; Collyer & Bartlett, Plymouth; S. Butler & Son, Northampton. 3w May 7.

BIBLE CLASS BOOK. JUST out, the second edition, published by the Massa-chusetts Sabbath School Union, and for sale at their De-pository, Baptist Church, Federal Street,—The BIBLE CLASS BOOK, designed for Bible Classes, Sab. Schools CLASS BOOK, designed for Bible Classes, Sab. Schools and Families. Prepared for the Massachusetts Sabbath School Union, by N. W. Fiske and J. Abbott, Professors in Amherst College. Revised by the Publishing Committee. As the first edition was all disposed of in a few weeks, a very large second edition, with a few corrections and additions, is now offered to the friends of Sabbath Schools, with the confident expectation, that it will prove a great blessing to the cause they are laboring to promote.

This system is used in all the classes in several schools in Boston and vicinity, with the most flattering success.

oston and vicinity, with the most flattering success.

Christopher C. Dean, Depository, M.S.S.U.

JUST PUBLISHED

The Quarterly Register and Journal of the Am. Education Soc. No. VIII. This No. contains an article from the
pen of Prof. Stuart on the study of Hebrew, an article from
the Rev. Dr. Rice, of Virginia, on the ministerial qualifications demanded in this age, and in this country, and fourteen pages of statistics of the Theological Seminaries, and
colleges of the United States.

This Number completes the first volume. A few coninc

colleges of the United States.

This Number completes the first volume. A few copies can be furnished at \$1,00. The second volume will commence with the number in July at one dollar a volume, in all cases, in advance. A neglect to forward the subscription on the part of the subscribers will be considered as acription on the part of the subscribers will be considered as a wish to discontinue. It is earnestly requested that all who are in arrears for the first volume will forward the amount to some agent or the Publishers, Messrs. Flagg & Gould, Andover. The following agents are appointed in Massachusetts. Mr. A. Russell, Hanover Church, Boston; Mr. Robert Bedney, Salem; Mr. Charles Whipple, Newburyport; Mesers. J. S. & C. Adams, Amherst; Dea. E. S. Phelps, Northampton.

CROCKERY & GLASS WARE. A LARGE and complete assortment of CROCKERY & GLASS WARE for country trade, constantly on hand and for sale in the original package, or repacked to order at the lowest prices, by I. H. & E. G. PARKER, No. 20, Broad Street.

BREWER & RROTHERS.

Importers and Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Chemicals, Surgeon's Instruments and Perfumery.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL. Nos. 90 & 92, Washington-St. Bos

families have wholly given up the use of ardent spirits, and 1,000 more use not half the quantity which they did two years ago."

No Market.—The agent of a commercial house in Bordeaux, on a visit to this city for the annual orders, as usual, for Brandy, not meeting with any success, paid a visit to the Philadelphia customers of the house which he represents. Returning in a four day, he complained hitterly to a friend of ours.

cation, must be a valuable accession to the means of instruction.

Under these views upon the great subject of Popular Education, Mr. HOLEROOK has devised and collected the following articles of apparatus for Schools and Lycenus.

For the fundamental, but neglected science of Geometry, a set of geometrical solids and diagrams, with a small Mamual to said teachers and their pupils in learning and apptying to measuration and other practical purposes, the principles of this science.

To use these instruments for introducing a child to the first principles of this interesting and useful science, his attention should be immediately directed to examine the diagrams and solids, and commit nothing to memory from the book. For young children, imitating the diagrams upon states, and for older children and adults, drawing them correctly with the proper instruments, are good exercises, and a natural introduction to perspective and other kinds of drawing intended.

For Natural Philosophy—the mechanical powers, viz

For Natural Philosophy—the mechanical powers, viz. levers, pulleys, wheel and axle, screw, wedge and inclined plane, lwdrostatic beliows and cyphon.

For Natronomy—a representation of the Solar System, to show the comparative size of the planets, their distances, motions, &c. two instruments for tides, several for eclipses and changes of seasons, and one to show why the earth and other planets are flattened at the poles.

For Chemistry—a pneumatic cistern, lampstand, flexible tube and various other articles, as they may be ordered. In devising and collecting the articles above named, particular reference has been had to clearness of illustration, ease of using, and cheapness. It will not be doubted that the last object has been attained, when it is stated that a full set of Apparatus comprised is the above hat can be procured for Fifty Dollars.

Air Pumps, Electrical and Galvanic Apparatus and various other more expensive instruments, can be made to

Air Pumpi, Electrical and Galvanic Apparatus and various other more expensive instruments, can be made to order, at prices according to the kind and number of articles. For Geology—labelled speciaens of the most valuable productions in the mineral kingdom, with a small volume to explain the ingredients, properties and uses of each, are preparing and will be ready for delivery early in the season. Measures are in progress to furnish the necessary Apparatus for Infant Schools, and especially for introducing some of the Infant school exercises into Primary & other Schools. It will probably be difficult for any one to conceive of more direct or efficient measures, to raise the standard of

more direct or efficient measures, to raise the standard of common education, or for the universal diffusion of Ledge, the for common education, or for the universal diffusion of know-ledge, than for each town to procure a central deposit of apparatus, sufficient for popular lectures, and weekly or ata-ted courses of instruction in the essential branches of an enlightened and practical education, and to supply primary and other schools with instruments fitted to illustrate clearly to the minds of children through the medium of the eye, the elements of the several branches which it is the object of

achers to inculcate.

(3)—Remittances and orders for the articles above named, others, directed to Josiah Holbbook, No. 12, Frank a Street, Boston, will be immediately answered. May 7.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

MRS. JANE BLANCHARD, (near the Landing.) West-MRS. JANE BLANCHARD, (near the Landing.) Wey-mouth,—Has received a good assortment of seasonable Spring Goods, consisting in part of the following—Cambries, Cam-brie Muslims; hair cord plaid and striped Cambries; pian and fig'd Swiss and Mull Muslims; Bobbinett Gimp, pian and fig'd Swiss and Mull Muslims; Bobbinett Gimp, and Thread lace edgings and footings; a great variety of Rib-bons; fancy silk and gauze Hdkfs.; raw silk, crape, and Valentia long and square Shawls; black and white Lace Veils; black and white Leghorns, and Bolivar Hats; Lin-ens: Dimoties; Lipen Cambrie and erass clock likts. Exens; Dimoties; Linen Cambric and grass cloth Hokfs.; Kid Mitts; Paris Kid and Horse-skin Gloves; Cotton Hosiery; Mitts; Paris Kid and Horse-ekin Gloves; Cotton Hosiery; coldid Levantines; Satin stripe and fig'd Grodenaples; striped and plaid Silks; plain and fig'd col'd Satins and Sarsnets; 500 yards stout dark blue Calico 12 1-2 cts. per yard only; dark and light Calicoes for 1s. with a large assortment new style Prints, all at low prices; furniture Patches; Damasks; Diapers; Crash; bleached and brown Shirtings Sets. per yard; Sheetings, cheap by the piece or yard Ginghams, Checks, Ticking 12 1-2 per pard. Paper

Hongings.

Constantly on hand a large assortment of Ladies Morocco.

Constantly on hand a large assortment of Ladies Morocco.

Boston prices.

N. B. Robes and Caps for deceased persons constantly May 7. THOMAS P. CUSHING, No. 5, Kilby Street .-

Has received by the late arrivals from Europe, an extensive assortment of English, Scotch, Irish and French Goods, which he offers for sale on the most favorable terms for each or on a credit.

May 14.

NEW-ENGLAND STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY. THE subscribers inform the public, that they execute or-

The advantages possessed by this establishment, enable them to assure the public that there shall be no disappointment in style, execution or terms.

Orders from any part of the United States, promptly attended to. LYMAN THURSTON & CO. Stereotypers.

tended to. LYMAN THURSTON & CO. Stereotypers. COUNTING-ROOM, Congress St., Opposite the Post Office. Reference is made to Messrs. Lincoln & Edmands, Rich-ardson & Lord, Wells & Lilly, Mr. Francis Jenks, Boston Boston, May 14, 1829.

SUPERIOR PRINTING INK.

SUPERIOR PRINTING INK.

MOSES WHITING has constantly for sale at the Counting Room of the Boston Ink Manufactory, No. 36, Washington Street, Boston,—BOOK and NEWS INK. Manufactured by G. Clark. Warranted, and on liberal terms. The Ink used in the American Traveller Office the las

The Ink used in the American Traveller Office the last ten months has been manufactured by Mr. G. Clark, and we have found it to be more uniformly good than any we have before used. We think we can safely recommend it to others as being of superior quality. Badger & Porter. Boston, Jan. 23, 1829. Boston, Jan. 23, 1829.

Office of the Philanthropist & Investigator.—Having used to some extent the Newspaper Ink manufactured by Mr. G. Clark, I fully concur in opinion with Messrs. Badger & Porter in regard to its quality, and cheerfully recommend it to the notice of the fraternity. James B. Yerreksgros.

Boston, Feb. 21, 1829.

The Records is worked or ink form the medical processing the pr

The Recorder is worked on ink from the above factory.

Removal. New Printing Establishment.

JONATHAN HOWE

TENDERS his acknowledgements to his Friends and the Public for past encouragement, and informs them that he has removed from No. 14, State Street, to a spacious and pleasant apartment in the new building, corner of Merchants' Row, Ann and Clinton Streets, north of the head of the New Market, and convenies the Franklin Hatel, where the New Market, and opposite the Franklin Hotel, when he has an entire new, extensive and elegant PRINTING APPARATUS, from the Boston and New England Foun-dries, which he is desirous of using for their accommodation and profit, in execution of every description of useful LETTER PRESS PRINTING,

of any magnitude, in a style and on terms which cannot fail to please. As he has had more than thirty years experience in the knowledge of this inestimable art, he feels confident he shall be able to do this if they will afford him an opportunity. Orders left at his residence in Charlestown, as well as at the Office, will be promptly attended to. 6wis May 7.

FOR SABBATH SCHOOL LIBRARIES JUST published by the Massachusetts Sabbath School Union, and for sale at their Depository, Baptist Church, Federal Street,—
Parent's Monitor and Teacher's Assistant. 2 vols. Compiled by A. Bullard.

Memoirs of Seth Burroughs, of Williamsburgh, Mass. who died May 10, 1828. By J. A. Nash, A. M.

who died May 10, 1828. Ry J. A. Nash, A. M.
Missionary Geography; or progress of Religion traced
round the world.

Select Memeirs of Pious Individuals. 2 vols.

Also—for sale at the Depository,—
Memoir of Legh Richmond.

Memoir of Legh Richmond.

Memoir of Mrs. Ann H. Judson.

The Persecuted Family. By Robert Pollok.

Course of Time.

do.

Stewart's Journal of a residence in the Sandwich Islands. 2 v.
Family Monitor. By J. A. James.

Plans and Motives for the extension of S. Schools, and a
rariety of other new and valuable works for Sabbath Schools
and Libraries, and the publications of the American S. B.

Union.

SANUEL N. TERREY,

April 2. ist

Depository M. S. S. U

NO. 22....

RELIGIOU

INITARIAN INC

ommittee appoint

The following ex

Promotion of Theo University," for the ering the expediency ological Seminary fr the University.' Th shows how carefu ogical funds, thou lent hands on the follows, and constitu against separating
the College. "It m
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each one who has riginal members no person now au to the proposed which the present the institution, of the enjoyed by their su thus, if the present question, it may ha that other material institution by perso tion with it, and the diverted to other us uted nothing to the logic: the wishes of be inviolate. But rules which the ger bridge, have decided they permitted the ulate their conduct, Orthodox, the prese lis and Henchman ing reproach on the priating funds collec on our young men made contrary to th by the present mana riod not far distant may be made in th have now no con-be diverted." A ve tlemen seem to posse fruits of Unitarian

nary disconnected ff, a case they should be the funds given by stelling, for supportion And they unblushing The students, who whilst they continu Whilst they continu University, will be from the officers of Library, and to the have been given fron tion, to be distribut scription. The Hog duces an annual inco society, the greater Theological students are students in the to be the case with charities of this kind. students of the new all these benefits." it is hardly to be ex tions for a consideral ficient to supply the tages, "and to furn pecuniary aid as the funds." Edward H try among the early like Hollis, was a m ments and distingui come of his fund ap dents, as given in ment, is 700 dollars, of Hollis is £100 to

But the main rea against establishing nary disconnected for

dents in Divinity, Now after all the rians have made to is it dignified and Orthodox funds, an tion of Unitarian pr pair of sustaining the pair of sustaining the ent, except as the minds of those Unita

SOUTH MIDDI The South Middl semi-annua! meeting Conference consists

are supplied with pas Rev. David Kellogg contains 166 member past year. In this couraging and some Zion are ardently de them with a time of and the opposers of Church in Hopkint which Rev. Nathan lies in the society, taining 188 and th society is engaged in house.—Church in members, of which There have been present year. The lies, has a congrega has a Bible class at Natick contains 117 pastor. God has dured this people with a Spirit. The result of Spirit. The result been gathered into tains between 80 as school and Bible class was not represented tor, who has a long of health. At the C reported 132 members tains 157 members. 130 families belong contains about 100 30.—Trinitarian ch ganized about a yea installed as pastor i contained 13 member The society contain that are taxable. be dependent on her sacrifices in the cau God.—Trinitarian members. Rev. M